UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
NOV
LIBRARY

The Weather
Today—Generally fair and moderately warm. Yesterday—High, 79; low, 48.

The Washington Post

Single Copy Price 5c

NO. 25,339 Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. Copyright, 1945, By The Washington Post. WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1945

CARRIER DELIVERY: CITY ZONE Daily and Sunday $1.10 Per Month; Daily Only, .65 per Mo.—Sun. Only, .45 per Mo. SINGLE COPY PRICE: Daily 5c, Sunday 10c

Truman Approves 'Reasonable' Pay Boosts

Government Troops Mass At China's 'Great Wall'

Political Breach Serious, Leaders Of Nationalists And Reds Admit

Chungking, Oct. 30 (AP).—Gunfire raised on in 11 provinces of disjointed China today, while Central Government and Chinese Communist spokesmen in Chungking conceded that the violence provoking gap between them seemed almost hopelessly wide.

American Marines, "walking a tightrope" to maintain order in some Japanese-surrendered sectors until the government can assume control, cannot keep it up forever without serious trouble, one high American Army officer at Shanghai asserted today. The Central Government, he declared, had better send troops quickly to such potentially explosive spots as the Chinwangtao area of northwest Hopeh Province.

Reaches Manchurian Border

[A United Press dispatch from Chinwangtao, North China, said a veteran nationalist army, massing along the Great Wall of China, reached the Manchurian border today where Chinese Communists have taken up defensive positions, sworn to defend the border against government incursions, either by sea or land. The Kuo Min Tang army, landed yesterday from American transports under cover of dozens of United States carrier planes, massed in the town of Shanhaikwan, astride the Great Wall.

[The forces reached Shanhaikwan after a rapid march north from Chinwangtao. Meantime, a second large transport group reached Chinwangtao and unloaded thousands of additional troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

[The Great Wall, originally built to keep out Mongol hordes, reaches the Gulf of Chihli at the coastal town of Linyu, 16 miles north of Chinwangtao.

Troops Well-equipped

[The Nationalist soldiers are well-clad and well-equipped. Most of them are carrying M-1 American Garand rifles or Browning automatics. In addition they were equipped with mortars, flame-throwers and pack howitzers.—Editor's note.]

Central Government troops are rushing into the inner Mongolian Province of Suiyuan, the Chinese press said today, seeking by a show of force to control this scene of recent big-scale clashes between government units and the Chinese Communist troops.

In Chungking, both sides bargain back and forth without noticeable headway as the struggle for supremacy in north China and Inner Mongolia goes on. Odds just now favor the government; and one red spokesman blamed this on American "interference," pointing to the movement of government forces in American planes as one example.

Are Far From Accord

Both sides admitted practically no hope of success in their continuing efforts to reach an accord. The Communists want a political settlement before they negotiate on military questions—in short, before they lay down arms. The government wants the military question settled first.

From Moscow today came an unofficial explanation of another recently deadlocked Chinese problem—the use of Manchurian Port Arthur and Dairen as ports at which to land Central Government troops.

Diplomatic observers in the Russian capital said in effect that it's not surprising that there's been quite a bit of fruitless negotiation over this point—for the recent Soviet-Chinese pact provided only for joint use of Port Arthur "as a naval base" and of Dairen for "imports and exports." There was no stated permission to land troops at either port.

Manchuria already is shivering beneath the winter's first snow, and all China lacks adequate fuel for homes and fatcories; yet the most difficult task of the slender Marine garrison at Chinwantao, for example, has been to maintain even a one-third normal flow of coal.

'Guidance' Legislation

House Asks Peace Navy of 1082 Combat Ships, Including 37 Aircraft Carriers, 79 Escorts

347-0 Vote Expresses 'Sense' of Congress as Matter of Record

By the Associated Press

Legislation expressing the "sense" of Congress that the United States shall maintain a postwar Navy of 1082 fighting ships was passed, 347-0, yesterday by the House.

It lacks the effect of law and does not go to the President even if and when the Senate gives its approval. It is merely an expression of Congressional intention for guidance of the Navy and the Congressional appropriations committees.

The legislation calls for a postwar navy composed of not fewer than the following numbers and types of ships:

Three large aircraft carriers (Midway type, approximately 45,000 tons.)

Twenty-four aircraft carriers (Essex type, approximately 27,000 tons.)

Ten light carriers (approximately 11,000 tons.)

Seventy-nine escort carriers, eighteen battleships, three large cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 48 light cruisers, 367 destroyers, 300 destroyers escorts, 190 submarines, and "sufficient aircraft, auxiliary vessels, mine vessels, patrol vessels, landing craft, district craft, and drydocks" to support the fleet.

"The total of ships is smaller than the wartime Navy of 1308 comparable vessels. One third of it would be kept fully manned and ready for any emergency, one third would be held in reserve and ready for action on short notice, and one third would be decommissioned but available for recommissioning.

Latest Navy figures give the current composition of the Navy as: Three large aircraft carriers, 27 medium carriers, 10 light carriers, 79 escort carriers, 24 battleships (including older types), 3 large cruisers, 33 heavy cruisers, 57 light cruisers, 450 destroyers, 359 destroyer escorts and 263 submarines.

All the ships in the postwar Navy either already are in service or are being built under congressional authorization.

Measure Lacks Force Of Law Even With Senate Concurrence

OPA Halts Rationing Of Shoes

Soaring Production Expected to Reach Prewar Levels By Next Month

Shoes went off rationing last midnight and the Office of Price Administration declared all footwear ration coupons could be thrown away.

Production during October is up to about 28 million pairs, OPA said, and is expected to reach around 30 million pairs in November and December. This would equal the normal consumer demand for shoes before the war.

OPA officials were divided in their opinions on whether shoe stores would be swamped with customers today or whether sales might lag for a while because the prospect of plentiful supplies later on "might hold up the rush."

Approximately 75 million shoe coupons are outstanding, indicating that many people have been in no particular rush to buy since the last stmap was validated on August 1.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles warned that lifting of rationing restrictions will not serve to bring all styles back on store shelves immediately.

"Trouble spots are bound to turn up at first," he declared. "Here and there stores may find it hard to get their orders filled exactly as they would like them.

"But both the War Production Board and OPA have agreed, after careful study, that no general hardship should result from the discontinuance of shoe rationing."

Rationing of shoes went into effect February 8, 1943. Since then Americans have purchased 725 million pairs of rationed shoes and more than 275 million pairs of nonrationed shoes.

Lifting of shoe rationing followed by only 24 hours a similar order revoking such control over the sale of automobiles, OPA and WPB having announced Monday night that the new automobiles soon to go on sale will be available to all comers without regard to their occupations or other considerations.

Shoe Dealers Here Expect Big Rush

Washington shoe dealers last night predicted a tremendous rush at their stores today following the lifting of shoe rationing.

Most store managers said they had a fair amount of shoes on hand. Most, however, agreed their supplies would be inadequate if the expected demands materialize.

Several stores reported they will ration customers to one pair.

The greatest rush of buyers is expected to engulf children's shoe stores. Children's shoes have not been under a quota and the supply of them is greater, it was explained. Stocks probably will be exhausted if mothers storm the shops.

Most of the stores have more than adequate supplies of small-sized adult shoes on hand. Supplies run lowest for the average-size shoes, managers agreed.

Briton Urges World Control

3 Nations to Discuss Future Of Atomic Energy Here Nov. 11

Churchill Hopes Attlee Will Extend Scope of U. S. Talks

BULLETIN

London, Oct. 30 (U.P.).—Capt. A. R. Blackburn asserted in Commons tonight that Britain possessed the full manufacturing secret of the atomic bomb, including the whole "technical know how," and he demanded a world conference to internationalize control of atomic research and production.

London, Oct. 30 (AP).—Former Prime Minister Churchill expressed hope today that the British-American-Canadian talks in Washington early next month would cover a much wider field of international problems than the question of atomic energy alone.

Churchill commented after Prime Minister Attlee had announced to Commons that he would go to Washington "shortly" to discuss atomic power with President Truman and Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King of Canada.

Attlee's announcement immediately stirred speculation that Generalissimo Stali nalso may have been invited. Some diplomatic observers drew attention to the recent hurried trip of Soviet Ambassador A. A. Gromyko to Washington and to the recent letter which Truman

See ATTLEE, Page 2, Column 3

House Committee Favors Commission To Control Power

By the Associated Press

Great Britain, Canada and the United States, creators of the atomic bomb, have decided on a meeting here around November 11, to talk about the future of atomic energy.

Announcement was made simultaneously in London and Washington yesterday that British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and Canada's MacKenzie King will meet with President Truman on this greatest issue of modern times.

The secret of history's most devastating explosive is held by all three powers but only the United States has produced a bomb from it and has the facilities for its manufacture.

Others Not Invited

There was no sign that any of the other Allies, including Russia, had been invited to the parley. Attlee told Commons it is better "to take these things by stages."

Mr. Truman has asserted that the American know-how which helped produce the atomic bomb will be held by this country as a "sacred trust."

While steps were taken on the international phases, Congress got

See BOMB, Page 2, Column 1

Liberalizes Government Policy on Prices, Wages

Executive Order Allowes Increases To End 'Inequalities,' 'Maladjustment'

By the Associated Press

President Truman liberalized Administration wage-price policy last night in an order which he said would permit business as a whole to grant increases in wages without requiring price increases.

At the same time he told the Nation in a long-awaited broadcast that "labor has a stern responsibility to see that demands for wage increases are reasonable."

The President's new yard stick was disclosed as a modification of his August 18 executive order under which wage increases which did not affect the price structure got his backing.

3 Classifications

Without mentioning any percentage of wage increases, the President issued simultaneously an Executive order authorizing Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet to approve wage increases under three classifications in which the War Labor Board has found increases necessary to correct "maladjustment" or "inequity."

This would permit raises (a) where the percentage increase in average straight time hourly earnings since January, 1941, has not equalled the increase in the cost of living between January, 1941 and Septmeber, 1945.

(b) Where necessary to correct inequities in wage rates among plants in the same industry or locality, "with due regard to normal competitive relationships."

(c) Where necessary to insure full production in an industry designated by the stabilization director, as essential to reconversion "and in which existing wage rates or salaries are inadequate to the recruitment of needed manpower."

The latter classification, some persons thought, might be made applicable to the steel and some building industries.

Calls for Action

The President, in his radio address, put squarely up to the House Ways and Means Committee responsibility for failure to enact his proposal for unemployment compensation up to a Nation-wide maximum of $25 a week for 26 weeks.

"I hope that this committee will fulfill its obligation to the people of the Nation, and will give the members of the House an early chance to vote on this important legislation," he said.

The President declared the workers of the Nation also "feel a deep concern about full employment legislation" which he recommended and which has been stalemated in Congress.

"The American people are entitled to know now that this Government stands for prosperity and dobs—not depression and relief," he declared.

Assails House Committee

"Passage of a full employment bill will give the American people this assurance."

Turning his fire on another congressional committee, the President declared:

"The responsibility for the damaging delay in enacting this legislation is definitely at the door of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive departments of the House of Representatives."

Criticizing also a pending legislative provision turning the employment service back to the States, he said he was sure the workers of the Nation "feel the same way" about what is happening to the U. S. Employment Service in the two Houses.

The President declared that wage increases are imperative "to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income."

New Brazilian Head Pledges Free Elections

His Is Interim Regime, He Says; Statement By Vargas Promised

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 30 (AP).—Chief Justice Jose Linhares, sworn in today as Brazil's fifteenth President, said elections would be held as scheduled December 2 and "I will govern the country as a jurist" until the elected President takes office.

Getulio Vargas, who rose to power in the bloody revolution of 1930, will fly tomorrow to his home in southern Brazil, Linhares announced. Vargas resigned last night after the army, navy and air force withdrew their support. Linhares automatically became President under the 1937 constitution.

Linhares said the change of leaders "was made very easily" and added:

"There were no political prisoners taken, nor is there any thought of taking any."

Receives Ovation

Immediately after the inaugural ceremonies at Cattete Palace, Linhares appeared on the balcony of the presidential house and received an ovation from huge crowds massed outside.

Acknowledging the cheers, Linhares declared:

"Let us get to work."

He turned quickly and left the balcony.

It was learned the Army guarantees the temporary character of the present regime.

The winner in the December elections is not expected to take office until late January or early February, since the results will not be made public until some time in January.

Linhares announced formation of a new cabinet, including Gen. Salvadore Cesar as minister of war. Cesar Obino, presently commander of the Rio Grande do Sul military region, replaced Gen. Pedro Aurelio Goes Monteiro as war minister.

Others in Cabinet

Other members of the cabinet announced by Linhares included Pedro Leao Velloso, foreign minister, and J. Pires do Rio, finance. The mayor of Rio de Janeiro and chief of federal police were still to be appointed.

The afternoon newspaper O Globo, which has been strongly

See BRAZIL, Page 2, Column 1

Penalty Voted For Violating Union Pledges

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

Congress yesterday stepped into the troubled labor-management picture with a House committee vote to penalize unions which fail to live up to no-strike contracts or engage in political activity.

By the well known "rider" method, the House Military Committee tied the so-called "mutual responsibility" amendments to legislation repealing heart provisions of the last unsuccessful legislative attempt to end strikes—the Smith-Connally act.

Lid Is "Yanked Off

The effect was to yank the lid off labor disputes legislation which the Administration has held tightly in place throughout most of the war.

What the House will do when the bill reaches the floor was anybody's guess. There was some talk of staving off action until after the November 5 labor-management conference on which the Administration is pinning high hopes of agreement on mediation machinery.

To repeal of Smith-Connally Act authority for Government-supervised strike ballots and Federal plant-seizure powers, the House Military Committee added these two amendments by House Republican Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.):

1. Removal of collective bargaining rights for one year in the case of any union which violates any no-strike agreement written into its contract, and liability for civil action for any damages incurred during the strike.

2. Tightened Smith-Connally Act bans on political activity by organized labor by prohibiting union or corporate contributions or expenditures in behalf of any candidate for Federal office, in connection with any primary, political convention or election. Organizations would be liable to a $5000 fine. Individual union officers responsible could be fined $1000 or sentenced to one year in jail, or both.

CIO President Protests

CIO President Philip Murray immediately called on House members to oppose the bill, charging it "makes a mockery of collective bargaining agreements" and is "aimed at the very destruction of labor unions."

"It is aimed not at correcting the admitted evils of the Smith-Con-

See PENALTY, Page 2, Column 3

Women's Wear Restrictions Eased by WPB

Nine Modifications Made; Men's Clothing Rules Are Unchanged

By Christine Sadler
Post Staff Writer

Leg-of-mutton, balloon, and dolman sleeves received approval of the War Production Board yesterday, when wartime style restrictions on women's apparel were modified to permit the ladies more room about the shoulders.

By lifting the regulations, WPB dropped a year-long effort to make sleeves conform to the "body basic" ideas it had in mind when it put women into war styles about three years ago.

Armholes have grown bigger and bigger during 1945, however, and WPB experts have been handicapped in their enforcement efforts by an inability to work out a satisfactory definition of just what a dolman sleeve really is.

Since the "body basic" skirt remains intact under the new order, the springtime feminine silhouette is expected to look something like a pencil with two large wings attached. The body will be regulated, as one WPB official explained it last night, "but the arms can go in for free-wheeling."

Other modifications in the women's apparel rules will allow:

1. Belts or sashes more than 2 inches in width.

2. Epaulets or tabs on shoulders and bi-sling, vent or norfolk-type backs.

3. Waistbands over 3 inches in width for skirts and slacks.

4. Cuffs for slacks and pajamas,

See CLOTHES, Page 2, Column 5

Two Avenues in Paris Given American Names

Paris, Oct. 30 (U.P.).—Following Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's example in renaming New York's 6th ave. "Avenue of the Americas," Paris today changed its Avenue de Tokyo to Avenue de New York and its Avenue Victor Emmanuel to Avenue Franklin Roosevelt.

UNRRA Fund Voted, With Cut-Off Date

House Group Would Stop Most Foreign Relief at End of 1946

By the Associated Press

Machinery started moving in Congress yesterday to cut off United States relief abroad, except in China, at the end of next year.

The House Appropriations Committee voted a new 550-million-dollar sum to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) but wrote into the bill these provisions:

1. Relief shipments, as far as the United States is concerned, should be shut off for the most part at the end of 1946. Aid to China should be extended through March, 1947.

2. After December 31, 1945, all nations must show they are making trade and barter agreement information available to the United States or UNRRA aid will be stopped.

3. Surplus agricultural supplies should be purchased for UNRRA use wherever possible. About 100 million dollars worth of Army "K" rations and other surplus food already are earmarked.

4. UNRRA should scale down high salaries. The committee said 300 of the 1136 employes in Washington are paid more than $5000 a year each.

The committee refused to write into the bill proposals by Representatives Herter (R., Mass.) and Brown (R., Ohio) that nations receiving UNRRA aid be required to give American reporters free access to UNRRA news in their countries. A floor fight impends on this, however, when the House takes up the measure tomorrow.

Director General Herbert H. Lehman told the committee he didn't see how free press provisions could be enforced by UNRRA.

In asking for the supplemental appropriation, Lehman defended his administration against charges that money has been misspent. He submitted an audit by a New York firm to support his stand and, in

See RELIEF, Page 2, Column 2

Army Outlines Plan to Unify U. S. Services

Land, Air, Sea Forces Would Have Equality, Proponents Hold

By Mary Spargo
Post Staff Writer

The War Department yesterday outlined its comprehensive plan to unify all the armed forces of the United States under a single Cabinet head.

In an attempt to quiet Navy fears of being "swallowed up" by the larger Army, the War Department made it clear that land, air and sea forces would be on an equal footing under its proposal.

The plan was presented by Lieut. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of tSaff, Army Ground Forces to the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Acting Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.) declared that the War Department's plan had "hit the jackpot" and predicted a favorable report by the committee.

Senator Lister Hill (D., Ala.), who presided at the hearing, asserted that the unification proposal would "carry on the team play" which won the war. Both Johnson and Hill are authors of bills to unify the armed forces.

Plan Follows Recommendations

The organization proposed by the War Department, Collins said, follows very closely the recommendations of the special committee to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This report has never been made public, but is slated to be made a part of the record of the Senate Military Affairs Committee in the near future.

Under the proposed plan, a single secretary of the armed forces, a civilian of cabinet rank, would have a civilian Undersecretary and three or more civilian Assistan Secretaries.

The principal military adviser and eecutive for the secretary would be the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Under the Chief of Staff would come the Chiefs of Staff for the Army, the Navy and the Air Forces.

The United States Fleet would

See ARMY, Page 2, Column 7.

Squeeze Play

D. C. Parking Agency Revived For Fresh Start on Problem

Congressional Cars Indicate '2d Sight' When Signs Conflict

When is a parking sign not a parking sign?

No riddle, understand—just plain bafflement.

For example, how can you explain this: at the northwest corner of New Jersey ave. and C st. se., the Police Department has set up a traffic marker reading "No Parking Within 25 Feet of This Sign." And scant feet away is another police sign which proclaims "Reserved for Members of Congress Only."

Most confusing.

But it would seem that Congressmen have elected to read only the second sign. Well, three of them anyway. Three Congressional cars were parked within 25 feet of the first sign yesterday. One of the Congressional cars was parked by a fire hydrant.

The cars bore tags from California, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

A Washington Post reporter took up a vigil by the three cars. Two hours and 33 minutes later Representative Alfred J. Elliott (D., Cal.) came along to clai mthe California car.

The reporter asked Elliott why he parked where he did when the first sign said definitely, nothing doing.

"Hmmmm," mused the Congressman, staring at the first sign as though it were an intruder. "Well,

See CARS, Page 2, Column 5

3 Vacancies Filled; $5000 Fund Sought To Hire Field Staff

By James E. Chinn
Post Staff Writer.

The District Commissioners yesterday suddenly revived the long inactive Motor Vehicle Parking Agency in preparation for an all-out attack on the crucial parking problem.

Three vacancies were filled on the seven-member agency, and instructions given it to go to work at once, despite the lack of funds to finance its immediate activities. A House Appropriations Subcommittee now has under consideration a request of the Commissioners for $5000 to hire a field staff and get the agency off to a fresh start.

New additions to the agency, which was created by Congress in 1942 to acquire and operate or lease off-street parking facilities, are three Washington businessmen: Mark Lansburgh, department store official; J. Y. K. Howat, contractor, and Lee D. Butler, automobile dealer.

The four other members are F. W. Lovejoy of the Federal Works Agency; Albert I. Cassell, architect; Irving C. Root, superintendent of National Capital Parks, and Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer.

As the Commissioners went into action, Representative F. Edward Hebert (D., La.) cited San Francisco's huge underground garage as an example of what can be done

See PARK, Page 2, Column 4

Slain by a Mob

British Commander Killed In Struggle In Java

BULLETIN

Batavia (Wednesday), Oct. 31 (U.P.).—Brig. Gen. A. W. Mallaby, commander of British troops in Soerabaja, has been killed in the fighting with Indonesian Nationalists there, it was announced today. Mallaby was reported killed by a mob of Nationalists when he left brigade headquarters.

Batavia, Java, Oct. 30 (AP).—A renewed battle at Soerabaja finally ended tonight after the British general there arranged a truce said to give Indonesian nationalists a large measure of control of the big Java naval base.

Maj. Gen. D. C. Hawthorne entered nationalist lines this afternoon with President Soekarno of the "Indonesian Republic" and fixed the truce. Soerabaja was reported quiet shortly before midnight, but some fighting had continued at points up until 9 p. m., British officers here said.

First reports said Hawthorne had assured the nationalists that no Dutch troops would be permitted to land at Soerabaja, but a British Army spokesman here late tonight denied this. He also denied that a British frigate had put out to order back two Dutch ships en route to the base.

Some observers here regarded the truce as a victory for the Indonesians, since it was a British order to surrender their arms which provoked the three-day battle in which 20 British Indian troops were killed and 59 were wounded. Indonesian casualities were not announced.

The British spokesman here, however, declared that Hawthorne was not forced to seek a truce because of his military situation. Hawthorne "told the Indonesians what he wanted, and they agreed," the spokesman said, adding that the general had explained he was acting at Soerabaja to protect internees and that "the present non-

See JAVA, Page 2, Column 1

The Vacant Chair

Far Eastern Advisers Convene, Adjourn to Woo Absent Russia

By Edward T. Folliard
Post Staff Writer

The Far Eastern Advisory Commission, embarrassed by the absence of a Russian delegate, assembled for the first time yesterday, and then adjourned for a week so that something could be done to fill the empty chair.

Without Russia in attendance, well-informed quarters admitted, the meeting here obviously would not be a success.

The Big Four—America, Britain, China and Russia—will strive in the week ahead to work out some face-saving formula that will bring a Soviet delegate to the conference table in Washington.

Actually, the capitals of these nations have been exchanging views ever since the deadlock developed in London, with Foreign Commissar Molotov demanding creation of a four-power control council for Japan in advance of the meeting of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission (now consisting of 10 nations) and with Secretary of State Byrnes resisting Molotov's demand.

The United States, Britain and China, it was said officially yesterday, "are doing everything possible" to bring about Russia's attendance here, subject to two things:

1. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's position as Allied Supreme Commander in Tokyo must not be modified.

2. In the language of this government's directive to MacArthur in August, "in the event of any differences of opinion among them (the Allied powers) the policies of the United States will govern."

ecretary of State Byrnes, in a statement last Thursday, said that

See JAPAN, Page 2, Column 1

Fruit Co. Grants 15 Per Cent Raise

Boston, Oct. 30 (INS).—United Fruit Co. announced tonight that it had given a 15 per cent wage increase to all permanent shore employes within the United States whose salary is less than $5000 annually.

Those making $5000 a year will be raised to $5750.

Today's Index

	Pages		Pages
Bell	8	Haworth	14
Childs	6	Lyons	8
Clubs	14	Pearson	10
Crossword	9	Povich	12
Death Notices	10	Radio	15
Editorials	6	Sports	12, 13
Federal Diary	7	Sullivan	6
Financial	10	Town Talk	14
Gallup Poll	9	Welles	8
Gentler Sex	14	Women	14

Community War Fund Daily Progress Report

Raised to Date:

$3,636,195 orf $7).16%

Residential Unit	85.19%
Government Unit	70.45%
Business Unit	76.17%
Alexandria	52.90%
Arlington	101.45%
Fairfax	85.80%
Montgomery	90.10%
Prince Georges	50.30%

STILL NEEDED:

$1,333,805

Decrease the deficit! Send your contribution today To 1101 M Street NW.

BOMB

From Page 1

started on its own plan for domestic control of atomic force.

The House Military Committee approved, 17to 10, a bill establishing a nine-man commission with vast power over all sources of atomic energy and research.

The commission would serve part time and be paid by the day, but would appoint a full-time, $15,000 a year director and a $12,000 deputy. It could acquire all available mineral desposits used in atomic development and would supervise, as well as "encourage," further scientific research in the subject.

Jail Term Provided

The bill provides 30 years in jail and $300,000 fine for anyone who wilfully joepardizes the interests of the United States by imparting any atomic energy secrets to a foreign power. There would be five years in jail and $10,000 fine for violation of security regulations through wilfulness or gross negligence. These penalties would apply principally to all those who already have worked on the atomic bomb and to those who work on it in the future.

The commission would not be permitted to pass on to any foreign power any atomic energy secrets without the approval of the President. The committee rejected a provision that would have given Congress a veto on this subject.

Bowing to demands of scientists, the committee wrote into the bill a policy guide requiring the commission to avoid interfering with atomic research on such a small scale as not to be of military or industrial value.

In the Senate, a special committee headed by Senator McMahon (D., Conn.) started a study of atomic energy to determine what it thinks the Nation's policy should be.

Reds Work on Bomb

By Henry Shapiro.

Moscow, Oct. 29 (Delayed). (U.P.) Russia is confident her scientists will develop the atomic bomb independently, if they have not already done so, it may be reported today on the basis of discussions this correspondent has had with several prominent Soviet scientists.

Observers have the impression that the Russians are considerably less concerned over the atomic bomb than reports have indicated.

Soviet scientific literature fully discussed atomic fission for many years before the war. Foreign scientists attending sessions of the Academy of Sciences last summer were impressed by the enormous strides which Soviet physicists and chemists have made and are making.

Given this proficient scientific organization, the Soviet Union's rich resources, including uranium deposits, and unlimited funds which the state can devote to research purposes, it is not believed that Russia can lag in atomic research.

JAPAN

From Page 1

it first "appeared" to him that Russia wanted a control council for Japan which in important aspects would closely resemble the one in Germany.

But in recent diplomatic exchanges, he said, the Russians had receded from their original position and were no longer insisting that the chairman of the council be deprived of the decisive voice in case of disagreements.

Russian newspapers previously had quoted Molotov as saying that an American should have the presidency or the chairmanship of the four-power control council. Therefore, in the light of Secretary Byrnes' statement, it would appear that the Soviet Union is willing to let MacArthur and United States policies remain supreme in Japan, just as Russian commanders and policies are supreme in the Balkan countries.

The task of the diplomats is to work out some scheme whereby all concerned can emerge from the controversy without lacerations.

This, it was suggested officially, might be done in any one of three ways: First, by enlarging the powers of the Far Eastern Commission; second, by having both an 11-power advisory commission and a four-power control council, and three, by transforming the advisory commission into a control council.

The important thing was to get Russia to participate here because, as an official admitted, "the success of the conference depends on the attendanec of Russia, naturally."

This was very much in the minds of the representatives of the 10 nations when they sat down in Room 474 of the State Department yesterday, after getting a handshake from President Truman. Secretary of State Byrnes had made a speech of welcome, and Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA (retired) had just taken over as temporary chairman when the Chinese representative, Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, got to his feet.

It was apparent that what was about to happen had been well rehearsed. Said Ambassador Wei: "[illegible] suggestions have been made with regard to the terms of reference of this Commission and that they are being examined by the United States, China, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, the Four Powers which initiated the invitations for this Commission to meet, the Chinese Relegation believes that it will be advantageous to the progress and outcome of this Conference if the said Powers are allowed sufficient time to continue their discussions with a view to reaching an agreement before the Conference proceeds further.

"Besides," Dr. Wei continued, "there ar so many documents which have just been distributed that all the delegations would need time to study.

"I move, therefore, that for these purposes the Conference be adpourned for one week to be reassembled on November 6, 1945."

BRAZIL

From Page 1

anti-Vargas, quoted the former President as saying he resigned "for the people's benefit."

Vargas apparently still was under guard in Guanabara Palace.

[According to the International News Service, newsmen were allowed to see Vargas in the afternoon. He promised to make a statement to the nation tomorrow. He was smiling and looking fit.—Editor's note.]

Vargas was completely without support in the coup. The navy and air forces, although taking no direct action, sided with the army which demanded Vargas' resignation to avoid "greater unrest."

A foreign office official declared that the Linhares administration would stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States on foreign policy and would keep all international agreements of the previous government.

He said the new government would not require any consultation among the other American republics regarding recognition, since the change of administration was carried out legally.

Brazil took the momentous event calmly. Brazilians went to work normally and all utilities were in operation.

The foreign office spokesman said the developments were precipitated when Vargas made an "undesirable modification" in one of the important posts of government, appointing his brother, Benjamin, as federal police chief.

JAVA

From Page 1

sense on the part of Indonesians must stop."

The 1600 British troops at Soerabaja were outnumbered heavily by Indonesian forces, who had Japanese equipment including tanks.

The spokesman said the truce arranged with Soekarno's aid was an oral agreement.

Will Patrol Docks

Under the terms, Hawthorne was understood to have agreed to permit Indonesian organized groups to maintain their arms and to share patrolling of the Soerabaja dock area with the British.

Hawthorne also was said to have agreed that areas outside the city were to be policed entirely by Indonesian forces, such as the peace preservation corps—T. K. R.

Other terms, as reported unofficially, provide:

Free movement is to be allowed British troops in the Darno area where some 6000 internees are held; the Indonesians are to remove all road blocks; the Indonesians are to guarantee the safety of all internees; all prisoners are to be released by both sides; and a contact bureau is to be established to maintain liaison between the British and Indonesian forces.

Soekarno rushed back to Batavia by plane after the Soerabaja negotiations to prepare for peace talks with Dutch authorities.

Talks Delayed

His aides had indicated that he probably would go immediately to begin talks with Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, acting governor general. But Foreign Minister Soebardjo of the Soekarno "republic" said there would be no meeting tonight because Soekarno was tired after the Soerabaja trip and truce. The Nationalists are seeking freedom from Dutch colonial control of the East Indies.

Meanwhile, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported that the entire Pontianak area in southwestern Netherlands Borneo was under Allied control. Dutch troops have now taken over control.

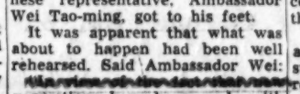
RELIEF

From Page 1

his testimony, declared he has worked without salary and paid out of his own pocket for several entertainments.

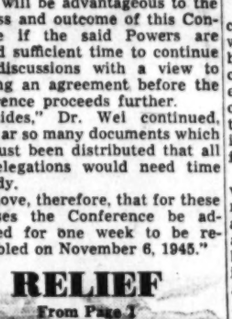
The additional 550 million dollars brings the United States contribution up to $1,350,000,000, the original pledge. Lehman said an additional $1,350,000,000 will be sought soon.

He said the whole UNRRA fund would be expended by the end of this calendar year and meanwhile many European nations face a hard winter. UNRRA now is functioning in Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Italy. ogwwrh-da shrdlu



No need to go to Paris

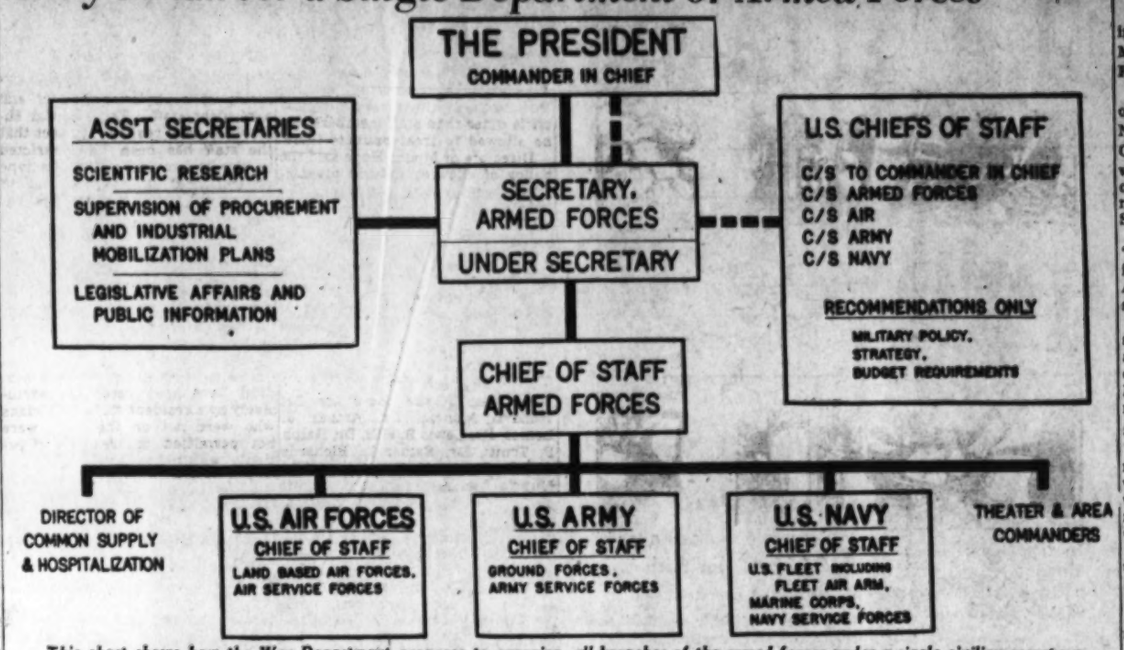
Dubonnet, the famous drink of France, is now made here! Its tangy-sweet flavor is like nothing else!— created by a 100-year-old secret formula. Try it today, straight or in cocktails.



It's smart to say...I'll take DUBONNET

Dubonnet Aperitif Wine. Product of U. S. A.
© 1945 Dubonnet Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.

Army's Plan for a Single Department of Armed Forces



This chart shows how the War Department proposes to organize all branches of the armed forces under a single civilian secretary

ATTLEE

From Page 1

sent to Stalin by U. S. Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

The urgency of Attlee's visit to Washington was underlined by his decision to leave at a time when his domestic policies are being molded.

Some observers suggested the recent bog-down in Anglo-American financial talks—on which the labor government's program greatly depends—provoked Attlee's trip.

While Attlee announced that Sir John Anderson, chairman of a recently-appointed government advisory committee on atomic energy, would accompany him, it was obvious that Anderson, if need be, could advise the prime minister on financial negotiations. Anderson was chancellor of the exchequer in the Churchill government.

Sources which in the past have reflected opinion of No. 10 Downing Street said Attlee was anxious for a clearer understanding with Truman on a number of problems, among them:

1. Jewish immigration in Palestine;
2. Efforts to repair damage to the machinery of big power consultations by the collapse of the foreign ministers' conference;
3. Settlement of provocative European boundary disputes.

PENALTY

From Page 1

nally Act but to afford the opportunity to employers to provoke or instigate stoppages and then proceed to mulct the union treasuries through endless lawsuits."

Arends first moved adoption of a more sweeping complete substitute for the Smith-Connally act repealer; when the substitute was rejected, he made a separate fight for two of its provisions, offering each as an amendment to the repeal bill.

The committee approved 15 to 9 his proposal to hold labor unions accountable for violation of no-strike agreements. This amendment reads:

"In the event of any strike or concerted failure or refusal to work during the life of a collective bargaining contract which includes a no-strike provision, the employer shall be relieved of any obligations under the contract, and the labor organization shall lose its status as a bargaining agency for a period of one year.

"Any such labor organization which is a party to the contract may be sued in its own name in any Federal district court in which any of its officers may reside, or be found, and shall be responsible in damages to any party injured as a result of the breach."

PARK

From Page 1

beneath Washington's public parks to solve the parking problem.

All data relating to the garage has been collected by Hebert for consideration of the District's traffic and city planning officials at a round-table forum tomorrow of his House Committee.

The project was developed in the heart of San Francisco's congested business area in 1942. Despite wartime restrictions on use of automobiles it has produced $20,000 a year in revenue for the city and a profit for the corporation which owns and operates it.

With four floors beneath the surface of Union Square Park, the garage has a capacity of 1700 cars. Parking fees are 25 cents for 1 hour, 35 cents for 2 hours, and 50 cents for 12 hours. The monthly rate is $12.50.

Total Cost $1,500,000

Total cost of the garage was about $1,500,000. The corporation which developed it leased the subsurface of the park for 50 years, and borrowed $850,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The balance of the money was raised by the sale of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock to merchants and property owners in the immediate vicinity.

Before construction was started, all trees, shrubs and flowers were removed from the park along with a famous monument depicting Dewey's triumph at Manila Bay. When the garage was completed, the monument was replaced, and so were the trees and shrubs.

The garage occupies a full city block. There are four entrances and exits, one set on each street. The entrance floor is used for receiving and delivering cars. Also on this floor are lounge and rest rooms, a checking room and general offices. A pedestrian tunnel connects with a nearby hotel.

A large service department is located on a raised floor above the main floor, taking care of approximately 250 cars during a 24-hour period. Here cars are washed, polished and serviced.

Loss of Parking Space In Mall Is Protested

Nearly 100 Federal employes yesterday filed a protest with Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes against the loss of all day parking space along Madison and Jefferson Drives in the Mall.

A two hour parking limit was recently put into effect on these two parallel roads primarily for the benefit of visitors to government biuldings along the Mall.

The protesting Federal workers told Ickes the two-hour restriction made it difficult for them to find all-day parking space, and pointed out that continued use of their cars to and from work is necetsary because the public transportation services are still overlooked.

CARS

From Page 1

well, I didn't know I had been parked illegally."

"But that sign—well, it's sort of obvious isn't it?" reminded the reporter. (Of course she meant the first sign.)

"Yes, it's sort of obvious," Elliott admitted, "but I've never seen it before. In fact, I've never parked here before."

Elliott pointed to the Pennsylvania car which was parked beside the fire hydrant. "I've never parked in front of a fire hydrant," he said.

"I've been here for nine years," he continued, "and if you'll take note, you'll see that Congressional tags aren't on the car. I keep them on the seat. I don't want any special privileges."

Elliott suggested that if cars of the State Department, the Army, the Navy and other departments would keep out of parking spaces reserved for Congressmen, it would be a great step toward solving a Congressman's parking worries.

Elliott drove off. The reporter left. The Connecticut and Pennsylvania cars were still there.

Just for the record, the District laws say no parking within 25 feet of a stop sign, 10 feet of a fire plug and 40 feet from an intersection.

CLOTHES

From Page 1

cuffs with more than two buttons for dresses, and sleeve facings more than 1½ inches for blouses and dresses.

Wool Evening Wear

5. Hems 2 inches wide instead of 1 inch for lingerie.
6. Evening skirts and dresses made of wool.
7. Any type of lining for fur coats.
8. Suspenders on children's clothing, turnback cuffs and wider sleeve facings for children.

Men's styles were not changed. Two-pants suits and a vest with a double-breasted suit still are on the forbidden list.

Atlantic City, N. J.

The POPULAR Crillon — ARMISTICE WEEKEND — THREE NITES CORNER ROOM AND BATH FOR TWO PERSONS $27 — Write or Phone Atlantic City 6-5221

Lake Worth, Fla.

GULF STREAM HOTEL
Lake Worth, Florida.
Can still accept reservations for arrival in November and December
Write for information and literature

Miami Beach, Fla.

NEWEST ON MIAMI BEACH
OVERLOOKING OCEAN AND INDIAN CREEK
RE-OPENS NOV. 1st
Private Beach & Cabanas
Arthur W. Howe, Mgr.
HOTEL BROADRIPPLE
MIAMI BEACH
4370 COLLINS AVE.

THE WAY THEY Dance!
THE WAY THEY Sing!
THE WAY THEY Love!
Only the greatest musical story ever could capture the Dolly Sisters as the Dolly Sisters captured the world!
The DOLLY SISTERS
in Technicolor!
Starring BETTY GRABLE
and JOHN PAYNE
JUNE HAVER
with S. Z. SAKALL · Reginald Gardiner
Directed by IRVING CUMMINGS · Produced by GEORGE JESSEL
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
Songs You'll Be Singing! "I Can't Begin To Tell You" "Don't Be Too Old Fashioned" By Mack Gordon and James Monaco
Songs You'll remember! "I'm Always Chasing Rainbows" "Dark Town Strutters Ball" "The Sidewalks of New York" and others
THURS. AT LOEW'S F at 13th
PALACE
ENDS TODAY: "DUFFY'S TAVERN"

ARMY

From Page 1

include the Fleet Air Arm, the Marine Corps and the Navy Service Forces.

This was designed to meet the objections not only of one of the Navy representatives of the Joint Chief of Staffs' Special Committee, which studied unification, but also of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, a membeer of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

"At the outset," Collins declared, "let me stress the point that this is not a proposal to merge the Army, Navy and Air Force into a single service.

"In fact a major feature of the system is to guarantee adequate autonomy to each of our fighting components, including the Air Forces, which played such a great role in winning the recent war.

Autonomy Under War Powers

"This autonomy for the air now rests on actions taken under the war powers of the President and will lapse six months after the official termination of the war unless Congress takes prior action.

"No, the proposed integration of the War and Navy Departments will still retain the Air, Army and Navy (the latter with its Fleet Air Arm and Marine Corps) each with the maximum autonomy consistent with military efficiency and necessary economy."

Group Formed to Write Augusta War History

Waynesboro, Oct. 30 (Spl.).—A commission to write a history of World War II in Augusta County has been formed by local government groups and is headed by City Manager I. G. Vass of Waynesboro. Publication costs of the volume will be defrayed through sales to the public.

Other than Vass, Augusta County commission members are Mayor A. R. Harding of Waynesboro, Mayor W. A. Grubert and City Manager W. L. Hall of Staunton, and Supervisor W. R. Speck and Special Assistant Daley Craig of the county board.

Hopkins Professor Reported Missing; Bay Area Dragged

Baltimore, Oct. 30 (AP).—Dr. Sam S. Blackman, associate professor of pathology of the Johns Hopkins University medical school, was reported missing last night after his 16-foot sailboat was found stranded on a shallow sandbar off the Pasadent Beach area of the Chesapeake Bay.

His hat and a small knapsack were found in the boat and his automobile later was located in Pasadent, Capt. John C. Carey, night captain of Baltimore police, reported.

The Coast Guard, which started a search after the boat was found on the bar about 100 yards off shore with all sails set, dragged the area today.

A search for Dr. Blackman started yesterday when he failed to appear at the medical school. Dr. Arnold R. Rich, pathology professor, said that Dr. Blackman went sailing Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Blackman, a native of Tullahoma, Tenn, was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in 1926. He was awarded his bachelor's degree from Vanderbilt University, and is 41 and unmarried.

Va, Liquor Ration Same Next Month

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Liquor rationing for November will remain the same as during October, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board announced today.

Soupon 68 will be good for two-fifth of domestic whisky or for one bottle, regardless of size, of bottled-in-bond or imported whisky.

Half of one coupon in the back of the book will be good for an additional fifth of "Old American" or "Private Stock" and another half coupon will be good for a pint of whisky other than bottled-in-bond.

Gun, rum and brandy are ration free.

BEGINNING NOVEMBER 4

LIBERTY LIMITED

(Second Section)

Becomes All-Coach Train

All Seats Reserved

First Section continues as an All-Pullman Train . . . with a wide variety of Sleeping Accommodations

A fast, completely equipped all-coach train for service between Washington, Baltimore and Chicago! Staffed with Coach Attendants and Train Passenger Representative . . . and offering such comforts and features as Reserved Individual Reclining Seats in air-conditioned coaches . . . Observation-Buffet-Lounge Car, with radio . . . popular-priced meals. That's the second section of the Liberty Limited on and after November 4!

The First Section provides sleeping cars with a wide range of accommodations, including master rooms . . . drawing rooms . . . compartments . . . bedrooms . . . duplex rooms . . . roomettes . . . lower and upper berths.

Washington—Baltimore—Chicago and Intermediate Points

FIRST SECTION
(All-Pullman)
LIBERTY LIMITED

WESTBOUND		EASTBOUND	
Lv. Washington (E.S.T.)	5:20 P.M.	Lv. Chicago (C.S.T.)	3:10 P.M.
Lv. Baltimore	6:05 P.M.	Lv. Englewood	5:25 P.M.
Lv. York	7:38 P.M.	Lv. Plymouth	*4:36 P.M.
Lv. Harrisburg	8:16 P.M.	Lv. Fort Wayne	*5:28 P.M.
Lv. Altoona	10:51 P.M.	Lv. Lima (E.S.T.)	*7:33 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	1:30 A.M.	Lv. Crestline	*8:40 P.M.
Ar. Crestline	*5:25 A.M.	Ar. Pittsburgh	12:18 A.M.
Ar. Fort Wayne (C.S.T.)	*6:30 A.M.	Ar. Altoona	2:58 A.M.
Ar. Plymouth	*7:32 A.M.	Ar. Harrisburg	5:22 A.M.
Ar. Englewood	d8:45 A.M.	Ar. York	6:10 A.M.
Ar. Chicago	9:00 A.M.	Ar. Baltimore	7:51 A.M.
		Ar. Washington	8:40 A.M.

*Stops for passengers to and from south of Harrisburg
d Stops to discharge passengers

SECOND SECTION
(All-Coach)
LIBERTY LIMITED

WESTBOUND		EASTBOUND	
Lv. Washington (E.S.T.)	a5:30 P.M.	Lv. Chicago (C.S.T.)	3:10 P.M.
Lv. Baltimore	a6:15 P.M.	Lv. Englewood	3:29 P.M.
Lv. York	7:50 P.M.	Lv. Gary	#3:50 P.M.
Lv. Harrisburg	8:28 P.M.	Lv. Plymouth	#4:46 P.M.
Lv. Altoona	11:01 P.M.	Lv. Fort Wayne	5:41 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh	1:38 A.M.	Lv. Lima (E.S.T.)	#7:46 P.M.
Ar. Crestline	#5:40 A.M.	Lv. Crestline	#8:55 P.M.
Ar. Lima	#6:49 A.M.	Lv. Canton	10:34 P.M.
Ar. Fort Wayne (C.S.T.)	#6:45 A.M.	Ar. Pittsburgh	12:29 A.M.
Ar. Plymouth	7:44 A.M.	Ar. Altoona	3:04 A.M.
Ar. Gary	#8:36 A.M.	Ar. Harrisburg	3:28 A.M.
Ar. Englewood	d8:55 A.M.	Ar. York	6:18 A.M.
Ar. Chicago	9:10 A.M.	Ar. Baltimore	d8:04 A.M.
		Ar. Washington	8:55 A.M.

#Stops for passengers to and from Harrisburg and beyond
a Receives passengers for York and beyond
d Stops to discharge passengers

DISCONTINUED! WASHINGTON—BALTIMORE—CHICAGO COACHES ON THE ALL-COACH TRAIL BLAZER

For Reservations, Phone EXecutive 6800, City Ticket Office, 626 Fourteenth Street, N.W. or EXecutive 4300, Union Station.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Serving the Nation

Buy United States Victory Bonds and Stamps

Many More Area Troops Due Today

These names were telegraphed directly to The Washington Post by the Associated Press. There is no assurance that the list is correct, because it was compiled in Europe and at Pacific bases previous to embarkation, but officials said that the margin of error is slight. Relatives should not contact the port or The Washington Post for further information.

New York, Oct. 30.—Arrivals aboard the Westbrook Victory, due here today, were scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tibbs, Col. Felix M., War Department.
Rogers, Maj. John D.
Akins, S/Sergt. William L.
Cowan, Pfc. Kermit A.
Hampton, Pfc. Edward J.
Cronenbright, Pfc. Paul F.
Stevens, T/5 Richard.
Wilson, T/5 Harry A., jr.
Lively, M/Sergt. Lawrence.

VIRGINIA

Smith, Lieut. Col. Otis D., Richmond.
Rosser, Maj. Donald P., Millers Tavern.
Stuart, Sanford J., jr., Richmond.
Matthews, T/Sergt. Alton W., Atlantic.
Smallhouse, S/Sergt. Paul D., Richmond.
Wood, T/4 Frank W., Clover.
Moore, T/5 Jesse H., Lawrenceville.
Dougherty, T/5 Charles E., Radford.
Rhode, Pfc. Julius, Waynesboro.
Otis, Pfc. Walter E., Reva.
Hicks, Pfc. William P., jr., Rutherlin.
Ford, Pfc. John L., Narrows.
Turner, Pfc. Wilson E., Petersburg.
Weeks, Pfc. General J., Floyd.
Lower, Corpl. Oscar A., Covington.
Hundley, T/5 Gordon T., Covington.
Lawrence, T/5 Vaugh, Rustburg.
Lotterich, T/5 Mikie G., Roanoke.
Alperson, Pfc. Benjamin A., Richmond.
Hill, Pfc. Lawrence L., Lynchburg.
Robertson, Pfc. Howard G., Danville.
Schaeffer, Pfc. Fred P., Edinburg.
Walsh, Pfc. Cyrunious C., Richmond.
Grubbs, T/5 Bernard R., Pennington Gap.
Handy, Pfc. George B., Martinville.
Gannon, T/4 Frank R., jr., Arlington.
Peak, Forest L., jr., Danville.
Powell, Pfc. Phillip O., sr., Hopewell.
Walker, Pfc. Clinton A., Virginia Beach.

MARYLAND

Sullivan, T/Sergt. Allen T., Riva.
Constable, T/4 Garland, Princeton.
Swanger, T/5 Ralph D., Prostburg.
Hilliker, Robert L., Denton.
Reichert, Pfc. Henry C., Hagerstown.
Sears, Pvt. Leroy F., Snow Hill.
Conner, T/4 James L., Catonsville.
Hudson, Pvt. Arthur R., jr., Riverdale.
Hendrickson, Corpl. Charles A., Cumberland.
Orville, T/5 William C., Hancock.
Somers, Robert L., Eckart.

Newport News, Oct. 30.—Arrivals aboard the USSR Victory, due here today, were scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Preston, Pfc. Walter S., jr.
Hoye, T/5 Thomas E.
Watson, Pfc. Charles A.
Hurlebaus, S/Sergt. Albert.
Sanford, Corpl. Roy M.
Weimer, T/Sergt. David P.
Gorman, T/4 Peter J.
Bell, Pvt. Horace F.
Fowler, Pvt. Jewel B.
Lewis, Lieut. Col. Stuart W.

MARYLAND

Morgan, Capt. Albert L., Bethesda.
Hoffman, T/5 Harold H., Middletown.
Motsenyiak, T/5 John, Chesapeake City.
Smith, T/5 Vernon E., Easton.
Broadwater, Pfc. Marvin M., Westernport.
Witt, Pfc. Calvin A., Westernport.
Garcia, Sergt. Ernesto G., Silver Spring.
Bramble, T/4 Guy J., Andrews.
George, S/Sergt. John H., Silver Spring.
Maxey, T/4 Fred H., Hagerstown.
Cox, T/5 Garland F., Brunswick.
Ambush, Pfc. Robert S., Frederick.
Crum, Pfc. Casper E., Frederick.
Lanier, Pfc. Jeffrey O., Catonsville.

VIRGINIA

Richman, Maj. Samuel, Lynchburg.
Barrett, T/4 Winston, Cleveland.
Tudor, S/Sergt. Carl E., Stoney Creek.
Antonetis, Corpl. Carl G., Clinchport.
Adkins, T/5 Booker D., Iron Gate.
Ivey, T/5 George K., Suffolk.
Cashmere, Pfc. Leonard, Dunwell.
Hutton, Pfc. William F., Bristol.
Morris, Pfc. Perkins M., Glen Allen.
Preddy, T/Sergt. Robert L., Charlottesville.
Seward, T/5 Roy F., Winchester.
Bryon, T/5 Walter R., Falls Mills.
Tenbrick, T/5 William S., Fredericksburg.
Poe, T/5 Melvin M., Rome.
Somers, T/Sergt. Aaron, Lynchburg.
Manns, Sergt. Adam J., Norfolk.
Bowles, T/4 Albert E., Lexington.
Bannister, T/4 Asa B., Norfolk.

Seattle, Oct. 30.—Arrivals aboard the Capte Johnson, due here November 2, are scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Stephens, Corpl. Cecil B., 3261 Prospect ave. nw.
Johnson, Corpl. Calvert L., 84 M st. nw.
Friday, Pfc. Milton L., 1531 8th st. nw.

MARYLAND

Kumer, Maj. Theodore, 3005 Roanoke st., Green Meadows, Ryattsville.

VIRGINIA

Price, Capt. Charles R., 109 East Cameron rd., Falls Church.
Smiley, WOJG Edward V., 904 East Marshall st., Richmond.
Meyers, T/Sergt. Edmund R., Route 1, Hanover.
Jennings, T/Sergt. Sydney M., Gladys.
Fowler, S/Sergt. James W., Teshes.
Angle, Sergt. Milton L., Route 14, Box 215, Richmond.
Silver, T/4 David H., 308 North Stafford ave., Richmond.
Travers, T/4 John H., 305 Sumner dr., Alexandria.
Comer, Corpl. James A., Richlands.
Reid, Pfc. Leonard E., Richmond.
Rowe, T/4 John E., Route 1, Box 116, Williamsburg.
Caines, Pvt. Parnell, sr., RFD 1, Box 2644, Portsmouth.

Newport News, Oct. 30.—Arrivals aboard the William Giles, docking here yesterday, were scheduled to include:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

McPherson, Pvt. Ernest A.

"Your complete Liquor Cabinet in one bottle"
Overbrook's SOUTHLAND CHARM
The Drink for Every Purpose

THE OVERBROOK CO.
Baltimore, Md.

DON WINSLOW

Goodwin, S/Sergt. Samuel R., Burkeville.
Stone, Corpl. Clifton F., Shorts Creek.
Greer, S/Sergt. Ervin E., Marion.
Gibson, T/5 Ralph C., Jonesville.
Burton, Sergt. Elmer R., Kent's Store.
Young, T/4 Robert N., Martinsville.
Major, Sergt. Thomas L., Newport News.
Edds, T/4 Baylor T., Rose Hill.
Lanier, Sergt. Nathan, Boston.

New York, Oct. 30—Arrivals aboard the General Muir, due here tomorrow, are scheduled to include:

VIRGINIA

Quinn, Pfc. George W., Holston.
Helsley, Pfc. Gilbert A., 1004 S. Braddock st., Winchester.
Jones, Pfc. Herman, Cambria.
Neeley, Pfc. Benjamin C., Jonesville.
Prillamna, Pfc. James M., Henry.
Mason, S/Sergt. Harrison A., FRD 1, Buena Vista.
Morrison, S/Sergt. William J., Route 4, Stuart.
Day, T/5 Alan R. jr., 101 Harbour st., Hampton.
Jessup, T/5 Warren M., Churchroad.
Jones, T/5 Robert C., RFD 2, Windsor.
Savage, T/5 Edward U., 13 W. Masonic View ave., Alexandria.
Devers, Pvt. Joseph H. jr., Boyce.
McDaniel, Pvt. Jack R., Route 1, Cascade.

MARYLAND

Owens, Pfc. David W., 76 Concord st., Kensington.
Thomas, Pfc. James R., 140 Center st., Frostburg.
Ashby, T/4 Elmer W., Crellin.
King, T/5 John H., 1401 57 ave., Hillside.
Black, Pfc. Earl W., 453 Park pl., Hagerstown.
Cromwell, Pfc. James C., Route 1, Frederick.

USS Perida to Arrive

San Francisco, Oct. 30—Arrivals aboard the SS Perida, due here tomorrow, are scheduled to include:

VIRGINIA

Pope, M/Sergt. Ralph W., Berryville.

Camp Patrick Henry, Va., Oct. 30.—A total of 2589 troops arrived today aboard the SS Stephen Austin, USSR Victory, SS William Smith and the Caplenot. The following units were on board the Victory: HQ and HQ Det., 427 Med. Bn.; Hq. and Hq. Det., 171th Med. Bn.; 619th Med. Clr. Co.; 460th Med Coll. Co.; 275th Ord. Maint. Co.; 351st. four Ord. Ham. Co.; 633d Ord Am.; 520th Ord. Ham. Co. Following units were on board the Smith: 523d Air Serv. Grp.; 773d Air Mat. Sqd. The men included:

WASHINGTON

Davis, Lieut. Col. Stuart W.
Grogan, T/4 Peter J.
Hill, Horace E.
Fowler, Jewel B.
Sanford, Corpl. Roy M.
Hulrebaus, S/Sergt. Albert.
Hoye, T/5 Thomas E.
Watson, Pfc. Charles A.
Phelps, Pfc. Walter S.
Hoyner, Sergt. Henry jr., 2303 17th st. nw.
Brown, Corpl. Herbert, 3533 13th st. nw.
Branch, Pvt. Robert, 19 Elm st. ne.
Whiting, Sergt. Joseph, 745 Harvard st.

MARYLAND

George, T/Sergt. John H., Silver Spring.
Garcia, Sergt. Ernesto G., Silver Spring.

Two thousand eight hundred and eight troops arrived here yesterday aboard five vessels: W. Richardson, L. Olsen, W. Giles, G. Leonard and the J. Jackson. The following units were on board the Richardson: Eighty-second Ord. Ham. Co., and 3567th QM Trk. Bo. The 175th Engineer General Service Regiment arrived on board the Giles. The Twenty-fourth Genral Hospital was aboard the Leonard. The following were aboard the Jackson: HQ Detachment 405th FTR Sq.; 572d Bomb Squadron, and the 575th Bomb Squadron. The men included:

WASHINGTON

McPherson, Pvt. Ernest A.
Feldman, First Lieut. Melville W.
Yeboll, S/Sergt. Robert P.
Dorr, Corpl. Samuel B.
Composto, T/5 Thomas, 1007 C st. ne.
Price, T/3 John H., 209 Kentucky ave. se.
Holloway, Pvt. William M., 508 55th st. se.
Zoeller, Maj. Kenneth J., 4611 47th st. nw.
Holt, Sergt. Melvin F., 705 7th st. se.

VIRGINIA

Korach, First Sergt. John C., Alexandria.
Wilson, Lieut. Col. George, 9 Forrest Hill rd., Belle Haven, Alexandria.
Dodson, T/5 Charles W., Route 1, Alexandria.

Baltimore Mental Retreat Opens Doors to Psychiatrists

Mount Hope Retreat in Baltimore is undergoing a radical reorganization under which the name of the 105-year-old institution will become the Seton Institute, and psychiatrists other than staff members will be allowed to treat patients there.

Directors of Mount Hope said the policy of allowing outside psychiatrists to enter their patients in the hospital and continue to treat them sets a precedent for psychiatric hospitals in this country.

As the first step in the reorganization, a nonsectarian medical advisory board has been elected. The new advisory board is composed of representatives of all accepted "schools" of psychiatric thought and practice.

Are Members of Board

Members of the board are Dr. Wendell Muncie, Dr. Arthur J. Lomas, Dr. Lewis B. Hill, Dr. Ralph P. Truitt, Dr. Esther L. Richards and Dr. Horace K. Richardson. Dr. Muncie has been named chairman and Dr. Richardson, secretary of the board.

The directors of Mount Hope, announcing that they hoped to have the reorganization effective by next January, said the move was prompted by a realization that this country is sadly lacking in adequate facilities for treatment of psychiatric cases.

"Heretofore," an announcement issued by the board of directors read, "the professional work of the hospital has been vested in the hands of a physician-in-chief and a resident staff. The hospital authorities have realized the fact that the staff has been too restricted in size to provide either the type of treatment or the training of the physicians which the institution is capable of giving."

Functioned as Closed Hospital

The announcement pointed out that Mount Hope, established in 1840 by the Sisters of Charity as Mount Saint Vincent's Hospital, has functioned as a closed hospital, mainly for the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

The patients in the 600-bed hospital have been cared for exclusively by a resident staff. Physicians who were not on this staff were not permitted to treat their patients within the hospital.

Under the new plan, an enlarged staff of resident psychiatrists will operate under a clinical director and there will be an active staff and a consulting staff of practicing Maryland psychiatrists.

As is done in general hospitals, psychiatrists in private practice who are members of the active staff may treat their patients personally at the institution.

The directors said the change of name will be made as soon as legal requirements can be met.

The President's Calling List

By the Associated Press

President Truman yesterday saw the following White House callers:

10 a. m.—Senator A. Maybank (D., S. C.).

10:45—George Meany, secretary, American Federation of Labor, and James Duffy, East Liverpool, Ohio, president, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

11—British Ambassador Halifax and Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Minister of War.

11:15—Members of the Far Eastern Advisory Commission.

11:30—Lester Markel, Sunday editor, New York Times.

11:45—Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget.

12:30 p. m.—Prof. J. T. Sauflet, University of Wisconsin, attached to War Department.

12:45—Dean Francis X. Swietlik of Marquette University and president Polish War Relief with B. L. Smykowski, Bridgeport, Conn., chairman, Purchasing Commission of Polish Relief.

GIVING IN TO PERIODIC PAIN?
It isn't necessary—If you know about Midol—and take it to promptly relieve cramps, headache, "blues". Women take Midol with confidence.
MIDOL
relieves menstrual suffering
CRAMPS—HEADACHE—"BLUES"

St. Louis
★ ★ ★ ★ ★
An advance reservation assures your travel
Call EXecutive 4000
EASTERN Air Lines
Fly the Great Silver Fleet

NEWS!
NEWS!
NEWS!
NEWS!
EVERY HOUR . . . on the hour
Complete, up-to-the-minute coverage of the latest news by the Associated Press-International News Service-United Press-Washington City News Service-U. P. Sports Wire is carefully screened for accurate, timely information broadcast from the WINX newsroom in the Washington Post Building.
THE ONLY WASHINGTON STATION WITH 5 WIRE SERVICES
TUNE TO 1340 ON YOUR DIAL
WINX . . . . .
The Washington Post Station

TODAY Is POST DAY

GLANCE through this week's exciting issue. Note the significant articles of widespread current interest. See the names that make news in serial and short fiction. Open your copy of this week's Post for more variety, more information, more sheer entertainment than you will find between the covers of any other magazine.

A SUPERB NEW MARTHA ALBRAND SERIAL, moving with dramatic speed through the life of a man listed as "dead". Love, murder, intrigue in the postwar Paris underground. REMEMBERED ANGER by Martha Albrand begins this week.

HOW THEY GET OUT OF THE ARMY. The trials and tribulations of sweating out the last endless hours of uncertainty before discharge. The toughest and sweetest moment in a soldier's life. LAST BIG SWEAT AND OUT by Milton Lehman.

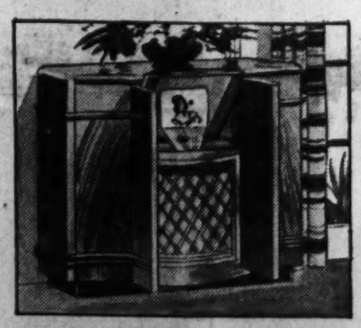
A BRIGHT NEW TWIST IN WARTIME ROMANCE. The charming story of a patient Australian paratrooper and a girl who finally learned that it's all right to keep your man waiting—but not at the altar. LATE DATE by Jon Cleary.

DRY LAND SAILORS, "COMPLETELY AT SEA". The uproarious misadventures of a very green LCT skipper and crew who had never been to sea—and didn't know a heaving line from a clothes line. "THIS AIN'T NO TAXI" by Robert M. Yoder.

A JAP NAVAL OFFICER SPEAKS! The commandant of Yokosuka Naval Air Base gives a U. S. Naval officer the reasons why Japan blundered to defeat. A JAP OFFICER EXPLAINS NIPPON'S MISTAKES by Lieut. S. P. Walker, USNR.

A MARINE CORPS SERGEANT'S GRIPE. A fearless appraisal of his country from a man with the courage to speak. It may make you mad but it will make you think. WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE U. S. A: Jameson G. Campaigne.

HAZEL—HILARIOUS MEMBER OF THE POST'S CARTOON FAMILY. She's the wacky and unpredictable maid who makes millions laugh. She's typical of the humor found in liberal measure from cover to cover of every issue of the Post.



YOU'LL SEE YOUR NEW RADIO FIRST ON THE ADVERTISING PAGES OF THE POST. Millions will turn to Post advertising pages for their first news of the many exciting new products for better living.

ON THE AIR! "The Listening Post" every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday morning at 10:45 E. S. T. on WMAL

Complete Text of U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey Report

The United States strategic bombing survey summary report follows:

The new relation of air power to strategy presents one of the distinguishing contrasts between this war and the last. Air power in the last war was in its infancy. The new role of three-dimensional warfare was even then foreseen by a few farsighted men, but planes were insufficient in quality and quantity to permit much more than occasional brilliant assistance to the ground forces.

Air power in the European phase of this war reached a stage of full adolescence, a stage marked by rapid development in planes, armament, equipment, tactics and concepts of strategic employment, and by an extraordinary increase in the effort allocated to it by all the major contestants.

England devoted 40 to 50 per cent of her war production to her air forces, Germany 40 per cent, and the United States 35 per cent.

Nevertheless, at the end of hostilities in Europe, weapons, tactics and strategy were still in a state of rapid development. Air power had not yet reached maturity and all conclusions drawn from experience in the European theater must be considered subject to change.

No one should assume that because certain things were effective or not effective, the same would be true under other circumstances, and other conditions.

Roles of Air Power

In the European war, Allied air power was called upon to play many roles—partner with the Navy over the sea lanes; partner with the Army in ground battle; partner with both on the invasion beaches; reconnaissance photographer for all; mover of troops and critical supplies; and attacker of the enemy's vital strength far behind the battle line.

In the attack by Allied air power, almost 2,700,000 tons of bombs were dropped, more than 1,440,000 bomber sorties and 2,680,000 fighter sorties were flown.

The number of combat planes reached a peak of some 28,000 and at the maximum 1,300,000 men were in air combat commands. The number of men lost in air action was 79,265 Americans and 79,281 British. More than 18,000 American and 22,000 British planes were lost or damaged beyond repair.

Note: All RAF statistics are preliminary or tentative.

Destruction in Germany

In the wake of these attacks there are great paths of destruction. In Germany, 3,600,000 dwelling units, approximately 20 per cent of the total, were destroyed or heavily damaged. Survey estimates show some 300,000 civilians killed and 780,000 wounded. The number made homeless aggregates 7,500,000. The principal German cities have been largely reduced to hollow walls and piles of rubble. German industry is bruised and temporarily paralyzed. These are the scars across the face of the enemy, the preface to the victory that followed.

How air supremacy was achieved and the results which followed from its exploitation are the subject of this summary report. The use of air power cannot properly be considered, however, except in conjunction with the broad plans and strategy under which the war was conducted.

German Strategic Plan

Interrogation of Hitler's surviving confidants and general staff and field generals to the Wehrmacht confirms the view that prior to the winter of 1941 Hitler hoped to realize Germany's ascendancy over Europe, and possibly the world, largely by skillful strategy. **Time and timing were the secret weapons in the German war plan that took shape after 1933.** Hitler hoped to build Germany's strength more quickly than that of any potential opponent.

By rapid mobilization of a powerful striking force, by exploiting the political and ideological strains that he conceived to exist in the rest of the world, and by overwhelming separately in lightning campaigns such of his enemies as chose to resist, he hoped to secure for Germany an invulnerable position in Europe and in the world.

What Germany lacked in numbers of divisions, in raw materials and in basic industrial strength, it planned to compensate with highly trained ground units of great striking power. These were to be equipped and ready to march while Germany's enemies were merely preparing.

Essential in this strategy was a technically well-developed air force in being. Emphasis was not placed upon the development of an air force that would destroy the sustaining resources of the enemy's economy.

In the German plan it was anticipated that an enemy's entire country would be so quickly overrun that little concern need be had for industrial and war production that was merely potential. The air force was, primarily, an arm of the blitzkrieg.

The success of Hitler's strategy, until the Battle of Britain, was complete; his more cautious advisers and generals still confess to their astonishment.

And by common report of the surviving Nazi leaders even the setback over Britain was considered of minor importance.

The attack on Russia was next on the calendar—the decision to make the attack was taken in the autumn of 1940—and this, according to plan, was to be a brief four months' adventure. There would be time thereafter, if necessary, to deal with Britain.

By September, 1941, Hitler was so confident that he had succeeded in Russia that he ordered large-scale cutbacks in war production.

German War Economy

Study of German war production data, as well as interrogation of those who were in charge of armament at the time, leaves no doubt that until the defeat at Moscow German industry was incompletely mobilized and that in fact Germany did not foresee the need for full economic mobilization. German arms production during 1940 and 1941 was generally below that of Britain.

When the full meaning of the reverses at Moscow became apparent the German leaders called for all-out production.

The conquests of the previous years had greatly strengthened Germany's economy; with the exception of oil and rubber, supplies of virtually all the previously scarce imported materials were or had become accessible.

Great reserves of foreign labor only awaited voluntary or forced recruitment. The industrial plant of France, the Low Countries, Poland and Czechoslovakia had been added to that of Germany.

After the defeat at Moscow early in 1942, armament production increased rapidly. However, such increase was more the result of improvements in industrial efficiency than of general economic mobilization. Studies of German manpower utilization show that throughout the war a great deal of German industry was on a single shift basis, relatively few German women (less than in the first war) were drawn into industry and the average work week was below British standards.

Doctrinal Handicap

Germany's early commitment to the doctrine of the short war was a continuing handicap; neither plans nor state of mind were adjusted to the idea of a long war. Nearly all German sources agree that the hope for a quick victory lasted long after the short war became a long one.

"The Fuehrer could not stand the climate of Russia; he complained of constant headaches."

Jodl, Chief of Staff of German High Command, to Survey Interrogators.

Germany's armament minister, Albert Speer, who assumed office in early 1942, rationalized German war production and eliminated the worst inefficiencies in the previous controls. A threefold increase in armament production occurred under his direction but the increase cannot be considered a testament to the efficiency of dictatorship. Rather it suggests the degree of industrial undermobilization in the earlier years.

An excellent case can be made that throughout the war top government management in Germany was not efficient.

Because the German economy through most of the war was substantially undermobilized, it was resilient under air attack.

Civilian consumption was high during the early years of the war and inventories both in trade channels and consumers' possessions also were high. These helped cushion the people of the German cities from the effects of bombing.

Plant and machinery were plentiful and incompletely used. Thus is was comparatively easy to substitute unused or partly used machinery for that which was destroyed.

While there was constant pressure throughout the German manpower for the Wehrmacht, the industrial labor supply, as augmented by foreign labor, was sufficient to permit the diversion of large numbers to the repair of bomb damage or the clearance of debris with relatively small sacrifice of essential production.

Allied Strategic Plan

In both the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces there were some who believed that air power could deliver the knockout blow against Germany, and force capitulation. This view, however, was not controlling in the over-all Allied strategic plan.

The dominant element in that plan was invasion of the Continent to occur in the spring of 1944. Plans called for establishing air superiority prior to the date of the invasion and the exploitation of such superiority in weakening the enemy's will and capacity to resist.

The deployment of the air forces opposing Germany was heavily influenced by the fact that victory was planned to come through invasion and land occupation.

In the early years of the war, to be sure, the RAF had the independent mission of striking at German industrial centers in an effort to weaken the German economy and the morale of the German people. However, the weight of the RAF effort, compared with tonnages later employed, was very small—16,000 tons in 1940 and 46,000 tons in 1941 compared with 676,000 tons in 1944.

Diverted to Africa

Soon after the United States entered the air war in 1942, replacements for the new (and still small) Eighth Air Force were diverted to support the North African invasion. During 1943, target selection for the Eighth Air Force and the Fifteenth Air Force (based on the Mediterranean) reckoned always with the fact that maximum contribution must be made to the invasion in the coming year.

And the Ninth Air Force in Western Europe and the Twelfth Air Force in the Mediterranean were developed with the primary mission of securing the sky in the theater of combat and clearing the way for ground operations.

In the spring and early summer of 1944, all air forces based on England were used to prepare the way for the invasion.

It was not intended that the air attacks against Germany proper and the German economy would be a subordinate operation, but rather a part of a larger strategic plan—one that contemplated that the decision would come through the advance of ground armies rather than through air power alone.

Early Air Operations

The pioneer in the air war against Germany was the RAF. The RAF experimented briefly in 1940 with daylight attacks on industrial targets in Germany but abandoned the effort when losses proved unbearably heavy.

Thereafter, it attempted to find and attack such targets as oil, aluminum and aircraft plants at night. This effort too was abandoned; with available techniques it was not possible to locate the targets often enough.

Then the RAF began its famous raids on German urban and industrial centers. On the night of May 30, 1942, it mounted its first "thousand plane" raid against Cologne and two nights later struck Essen with almost equal force.

Raid on Hamburg

On three nights in late July and early August 1943 it struck Hamburg in perhaps the most devastating single city attack of the war—about one third of the houses of the city were destroyed and German estimates show 60,000 to 100,000 people killed.

No subsequent city raid shook Germany as did that on Hamburg; documents show that German officials were thoroughly alarmed and **there is some indication from interrogation of high officials that Hitler himself thought that further attacks of similar weight might force Germany out of the war.**

The RAF proceeded to destroy one major urban center after another. Except in the extreme eastern part of the Reich, there is no major city that does not bear the mark of these attacks.

However, no subsequent attack had the shock effect of the Hamburg raid.

"I reported for the first time orally to the Fuehrer that if these aerial attacks continued, a rapid end of the war might be the consequence."

Speer to Survey Interrogators on the Hamburg attacks.

In the latter half of 1944, aided by new navigational techniques, the RAF returned with part of its force to an attack on industrial targets.

These attacks were notably successful but it is with the attacks on urban areas that the RAF is most prominently identified.

The city attacks of the RAF prior to the autumn of 1944 did not substantially affect the course of German war production. German war production as a whole continued to increase.

Survey of Production

This in itself is not conclusive but the Survey has made detailed analysis of the course of production and trade in 10 German cities that were attacked during this period and has made more general analyses in others.

These show that while production received a moderate setback after a raid, it recovered substantially within a relatively a few weeks.

As a rule the industrial plants were located around the perimeter of German cities and characteristically these were relatively undamaged.

Commencing in the autumn of 1944, the tonnage dropped on city areas, plus spill-overs from attacks on transportation and other specific targets, mounted greatly.

In the course of these raids, Germany's steel industry was knocked out, its electric power industry was substantially impaired and industry generally in the areas attacked was disorganized.

Too Many Factors

There were so many forces making for the collapse of production during this period, however, that it is not possible separately to assess the effect of these later area raids on war production. There is no doubt, however, that they were significant.

The Survey has made extensive studies of the reaction of the German people to the air attack and especially to city raids. These studies were carefully designed to cover a complete cross section of the German people in western and southern Germany and to reflect with a minimum of bias their attitude and behavior during the raids.

These studies show that **the morale of the German people deteriorated under aerial attack.** The night raids were feared far more than daylight raids.

The people lost faith in the prospect of victory, in their leaders and in the promises and propaganda to which they were subjected. **Most of all, they wanted the war to end.**

They resorted increasingly to "black radio" listening, to circulation of rumor and fact in opposition to the regime; and there was some increase in active political dissidence—in 1944 one German in every thousand was arrested for a political offense.

Favored Surrender

If they had been at liberty to vote themselves out of the war, they would have done so well before the final surrender.

In a determined police state, however, there is a wide difference between dissatisfaction and expressed opposition. Although examination of official records and those of individual plants shows that absenteeism increased and productivity diminished somewhat in the last stages of the war, by and large workers continued to work.

However dissatisfied they were with the war, the German people lacked either the will or the means to make their dissatisfaction evident.

The city area raids have left their mark on the German people as well as on their cities. Far more than any other military action that preceded the actual occupation of Germany itself, these attacks left the German people with a solid lesson in the disadvantages of war.

It was a terrible lesson; conceivably that lesson, both in Germany and abroad, could be the most lasting single effect of the air war.

First Daylight Operations

The U. S. Army Air Forces entered the European war with the firm view that specific industries and services were the most promising targets in the enemy economy, and they believed that if these targets were to be hit accurately, the attacks had to be made in daylight.

"When Pearl Harbor came, the Fuehrer and myself, of course, showed to the outside world a happy face, but we were not pleased."

Ribbentrop to Survey Interrogators

A word needs to be said on the problem of accuracy in attack. Before the war, the U. S. Army Air Forces had advanced bombing techniques to their highest level of development and had trained a limited number of crews to a high degree of precision in bombing under target range conditions, thus leading to the expressions "pin point" and "pickle barrel" bombing.

However, it was not possible to approach such standards of accuracy under battle conditions imposed over Europe.

Many limiting factors intervened; target obscuration by clouds, fog, smoke screens and industrial haze; enemy fighter opposition which necessitated defensive bombing formations, thus restricting freedom of maneuver; anticraft artillery defenses, demanded minimum time exposure of the attacking force in order to keep losses down; and finally, time limitations imposed on combat crew training after the war began.

Formations Necessary

It was considered that enemy opposition made formation flying and formation attack a necessary tactical and technical procedure.

Bombing patterns resulted — only a portion of which could fall on small precision targets. The rest spilled over on adjacent plants, or built-up areas, or in open fields. Accuracy ranged from poor to excellent.

When visual conditions were favorable and flak defenses were not intense, bombing results were at their best. Unfortunately, **the major portion of bombing operations over Germany had to be conducted under weather and battle conditions that restricted bombing technique,** and accuracy suffered accordingly.

Conventionally the air forces designated as "the target area" a circle having a radius of 1000 feet around the aiming point of attack. While accuracy improved during the war, Survey studies show that, in the over-all, **only about 20 per cent of the bombs aimed at precision targets fell within this target area.** A peak accuracy of 70 per cent was reached for the month of February 1945.

These are important facts for the reader to keep in mind, especially when considering the tonnage of bombs delivered by the air forces. Of necessity a far larger tonnage was carried than hit German installations.

Although the Eighth Air Force began operations August 17, 1942, with the bombing of marshalling yards at Rouen and Sotteville in northern France, **no operations during 1942 or the first half of 1943 had significant effect.**

The force was small and its range limited. Much time in this period was devoted to training and testing the force under combat conditions.

Attacks on Subs

In November and December of 1942, the U-boat attack on Allied merchant shipping was in its most successful phase and submarine bases and pens and later construction yards became the chief target and remained so until June, 1943. **These attacks accomplished little.**

The submarine pens were protected and bombs did not penetrate the 12-foot concrete roofs. The attack on the construction yards and slipways was not heavy enough to be more than troublesome.

In January, 1943, at Casablanca, the objective of the strategic air forces was established as the **"destruction and dislocation of the German military, industrial, and economic system and the undermining of the morale of the German people to the point where their capacity for armed resistance is fatally weakened."** Specific target systems were named.

In the spring of 1943, Allied naval and air power scored a definite victory over German submarines. Surface craft teamed with long-range patrol bombers equipped with radar raised German submarine losses to catastrophic levels in the spring of 1943.

Interrogation of members of the high command of the German navy, including Admiral Doenitz, has confirmed the scope of this victory.

When the combined bomber offensive plan was issued in June of 1943 to implement the Casablanca directive, submarines were dropped from first priority and the German aircraft industry was substituted. The German ball-bearing industry, the supplier of an important component, was selected as a complementary target.

Ball-Bearing Attack

The German antifriction bearing industry was heavily concentrated. When the attack began, **approximately half the output came from plants in the vicinity of Schweinfurt.** An adequate supply of bearing was correctly assumed to be indispensable for German war production.

In a series of raids beginning on August 17, 1943, about 12,000 tons of bombs were dropped on this target—about one-half of 1 per cent of the total tonnage delivered in the air war.

In an attack on August 17 by 200 B-17s on Schweinfurt, the plants were severely damaged.

Records of the industry taken by the survey (and supplemented and checked by interrogation) show that production of bearings at this center was reduced sharply—September production was 35 per cent of the preraid level. In this attack 36 of the 200 attacking planes were lost.

Second Attack on Schweinfurt

In the famous and much-discussed second attack on October 14, 1943, when the plants were again severely damaged, one of the decisive air battles of the war took place.

The 228 bombers participating were strongly attacked by German fighters when beyond the range of their fighter escort. Losses to fighters and to flak cost the United States forces 62 planes with another 138 damaged in varying degree, some beyond repair.

Repeated losses of this magnitude could not be sustained; deep penetrations without escort, of which this was among the earliest, were suspended and attacks on Schweinfurt were not renewed for four months.

The Germans made good use of the breathing spell. A czar was appointed with unlimited priority for requisitioning men and materials. Energetic steps were taken to disperse the industry.

Restoration was aided by the circumstance—which survey investigations show to have been fairly common to all such raids—that machines and machine tools were damaged far less severely than factory structures.

German equipment was redesigned to substitute other types of bearings wherever possible. And the Germans drew on the substantial stocks that were on hand.

Although there were further attacks, production by the autumn of 1944 was back to preraid levels.

From examination of the records and personalities in the ball-bearing industry, the user industries and the testimony of war production officials, there is no evidence that the attacks on the ball-bearing industry had any measurable effect on essential war production.

Attack on Aircraft Plants

The heavy losses over Schweinfurt caused an important revision in the tactics of daylight bombing. Until then it had been believed that unescorted bombers, heavily gunned and flying in well designed formations, could penetrate this deeply over the Reich.

At least so far as a small force was concerned, this was proven wrong. For the remainder of 1943, after the Schweinfurt raids, daylight penetrations beyond fighter escort were sharply circumscribed.

Meanwhile the United States heavy bomber force increased substantially in strength. In December of 1943, the P-51 (Mustang) long-range fighter first became available and in the early months of 1944 the numbers increased.

With this plane, **in some respects the most important addition to Allied air power during the European war,** augmenting the P-47 (Thunderbolt) escorts which in the meantime had materially increased their range, daylight operations in depth were again launched.

The Assault Begins

The attack on the German aircraft industry—primarily on airframe plants—was opened in the summer of 1943.

The German aircraft industry had been well distributed over the Reich with a view to the possibility of air attack. Isolated raids early in 1941 and 1942 had caused some further shift in production to eastern territory **but only limited steps had been taken to disperse individual plants units in order to reduce their vulnerability.**

The industry was found to have had substantial excess capacity. The efficiency of the industry was low. Unlike other armaments, procurement was not under the direction of the Speer Ministry but under the Luftwaffe.

Production in the early years of the war was small, primarily because Luftwaffe requirements were modest—in 1941 according to captured minutes of German staff conferences, General Jeschonneck, then chief of the air staff, opposed a suggested increase in fighter plane production with the remark that **he wouldn't know what to do with a monthly production of more than 360 fighters.**

However, in the autumn of 1943 plans then current called for a steadily increasing output of fighters.

Acceptances Drop

In the 1943 attacks, 5092 tons were dropped on 14 plants, primarily on airplane plants. The records show that acceptances of the Me-109, Germany's standard single-engine fighter, dropped from 725 in July to 536 in September and to a new low of 357 in December.

Acceptances of Focke-Wulf 190's dropped from 325 in July to 203 in December.

As a result of the attacks the Germans began a more vigorous program of subdividing and dispersing aircraft plants and this caused part of the reduction in production. A further but undetermined part was the result of poor weather which cut down acceptance flights; it is probable that some planes produced but not accepted during these months were added to acceptance figures in the months following.

The Germans as a result of these attacks decided to place increased emphasis on the production of fighter planes.

The culminating attacks on the German aircraft industry began in the week of February, 1944. With the protection of long-range fighter escort, 3636 tons of bombs were dropped on German aircraft plants (again, airframe rather than engine plants) during that week. In that and succeeding weeks every known aircraft plant in Germany was hit.

Detailed production data for this period, as for others, were taken by the Survey, and German air generals, production officials, and leading manufacturers, including Messerschmitt and Tank (of Focke-Wulf) were interrogated at length.

Production was not knocked out for long. On the contrary, during the whole year of 1944 the German air force is reported to have accepted a total of 39,807 aircraft of all types—compared with 8295 in 1939, or 15,596 in 1942 before the plants suffered any attack.

Although it is difficult to determine exact production for any single month, acceptances were higher in March, the month after the heaviest attack, than they were in January, the month before. They continued to rise.

Excess Capacity

Part of the explanation was the excess capacity of the air-frame industry which, as noted, was considerable. Excess capacity in air frames was considerable greater than in engines.

Studies of individual plants by the Survey show that although buildings were destroyed the machine tools showed remarkable durability.

And the Germans showed capacity for improvising their way out. Immediately after the attacks, **responsibility for production was shifted from the Luftwaffe to the Speer Ministry.**

A special staff was organized for the reconstitution and dispersal of the industry. This staff (the Jaegerstab of Fighter-Staff) appears to have done an effective job of mobilizing unused capacity and undamaged machines, reorganizing inefficient managements, reducing the number of types of planes and, most important of all, in subdividing production into small units that were comparatively immune from attack.

Quality Lowered

It was aided by previous plans for expansion and it cut sharply into available inventories of parts. Although the testimony on the point is conflicting, the Jaegerstab may have sacrificed quality and an adequate complement of spare parts for quantity production.

Nevertheless the attack on the aircraft plants, like the attack on the ball-bearing plants, showed that **to knock out a single industry with the weapons available in 1943 and early 1944 was a formidable enterprise** demanding continuous attacks to effect complete results.

Recovery was improvised almost as quickly as the plants were knocked out.

With the shift in priority for strategic attacks—first to marshaling yards and bridges in France in preparation for invasion, immediately followed by the air campaign against oil—the continued attacks on the aircraft industry were suspended.

Defeat of the Luftwaffe

The seeming paradox of the attack on the aircraft plants is that, although production recovered quickly, the German air force after the attacks was not again a serious . . . **"I believe the Fuehrer was** no very much elated at the loss of efficiency of our air forces."

Kesselring to Survey Interrogators.

threat to Allied air superiority.

The attacks in the winter of 1944 were escorted by P-51's and P-47's and with the appearance of these planes in force a sharp change had been ordered in escort tactics. Previously the escort planes had to protect the bomber force as their primary responsibility. They were now instructed to **invite opposition from German fighter forces and to engage them at every opportunity.**

As a result, German fighter losses mounted sharply. The claimed losses in January were 1115 German fighters, in February 1118 and in March 1217. The losses in planes were accompanied by losses in experienced pilots and disorganization and loss of the combat strength of squadrons and groups.

By the spring of 1944 opposition of the Luftwaffe had ceased to be effective.

German air generals responsible for operations in France stated under interrogation that **on D-Day the Luftwaffe had only 80 operational planes with which to oppose the invasion.** At no time between D-Day and the breakthrough at St. Lo did reinforcements offset losses and increase the size of this force.

Fighter Production

German fighter production continued to increase during the summer of 1944, and acceptances reached a peak of 3375 in September.

Although it has studied the problem with considerable care, the Survey has no clear answer as to what happened to these planes; the differences of opinion between German air generals, it might be added, are at least as great as between those who have searched for the explanation.

Certainly only a minority of the planes appeared in combat. Possibly the remainder were lost in transit from factory to combat bases, destroyed on the fields, or grounded because of a shortage of gasoline or pilots.

Conceivably some are part of an inflation of German production figures. **The answer is not clear.**

"The more I have been asked about these things, the clearer they become."

Goering to Survey Interrogators.

After September, German aircraft production declined gradually until December, when 3155 planes were accepted, and in January, 1945, because of the shortage of gasoline, production of all except jet types was virtually discontinued.

The jet planes, especially the ME-262, were the most modern planes which any belligerent had in general operation at the end of the war.

According to manufacturers and other competent observers, their production was delayed because of the failure of the Luftwaffe to recognize in time the advantages of the type.

Hitler's Blunder

It was also delayed because Hitler intervened in 1944 with an illtimed order to convert the ME-262 to a fighter-bomber. Virtually every manufacturer, production official, and air force general interrogated by the Survey, including Goering himself, claimed to have been appalled by this order.

By May, 1945, 1400 jets had been produced. Had these planes been available six months earlier with good quality pilots, though they might not have altered the course of the war, **they would have sharply increased the losses of the attacking forces.**

"At every conversation with the Fuehrer I used to ask, 'When will the Luftwaffe arrive?' "

Kesselring to Survey Interrogators.

Attack on Oil

With the reduction of German air power, oil became the priority target in the German economy.

The bomber force for several months had been adequate for the task. A preliminary attack was launched on May 12, 1944, followed by another on May 28; the main blow was not struck, however, until after D-Day.

In the months before D-Day and for a shorter period immediately following, all available air power based on England was devoted to insuring the success of the invasion.

Virtually complete records of the German oil industry were taken by the survey. In addition, major plants that were subject to attack and their records were studied in detail.

The German oil supply was tight throughout the war, and was a controlling factor in military operations.

The chief source of supply, and the only source for aviation gasoline, was 13 synthetic plants together with a small production from three additional ones that started operations in 1944.

The major sources of products refined from crude oil were the Ploesti oil fields in Romania and the Hungarian fields which together accounted for about a quarter of the total supply of liquid fuels in 1943.

In addition, there was a small but significant Austrian and domestic production.

Raids on Ploesti

The refineries at Ploesti were attacked, beginning with a daring and costly low-level attack in August, 1943. **These had only limited effects; deliveries increased until April, 1944, when the attacks were resumed.** The 1944 attacks, together with mining of the Danube, materially reduced Romanian deliveries.

In August, 1944, Russian occupation eliminated this source of supply and dependence on the synthetic plants became even greater than before.

Production from the synthetic plants declined steadily and by July, 1944, every major plant had been hit. These plants were producing an average of 316,000 tons per month when the attacks began.

Their production fell to 107,000 tons in June and 17,000 tons in September. **Output of aviation gasoline from synthetic plants dropped from 175,000 tons in April to 28,000 tons in July and 5000 tons in September.**

Production recovered somewhat in November and December, but for the rest of the war was but a fraction of preattack output.

Viewed as Catastrophe

The Germans viewed the attacks as catastrophic. In a series of letters to Hitler, among documents seized by the survey, the developing crisis is outlined month by month in detail.

On June 30, Speer wrote: "The enemy has succeeded in increasing our losses of aviation gasoline up to 90 per cent by June 22. Only through speedy recovery of damaged plants has it been possible to regain partly some of the terrible losses." The tone of the letters that followed was similar.

Reconstruction

As in the case of ball-bearings and aircraft, the Germans took the most energetic steps to repair and reconstruct the oil plants.

Another czar was appointed, this time Edmund Geilenberg, and again an overriding priority on men and materials was issued.

Geilenberg used as many as 350,000 men for the repair, rebuilding, and dispersal of the bombed plants and for new underground construction.

The synthetic oil plants were vast, complex structures and they could not be easily broken up and dispersed. The programs of dispersal and underground construction that were undertaken were incomplete when the war ended.

The synthetic oil plants were brought back into partial production and in remarkably short time. **But unlike the ball-bearing plants, as soon as they were brought back they were attacked again.**

The story of Leuna is illustrative. Leuna was the largest of the synthetic plants and protected by a highly effective smoke screen and the heaviest flak concentration in Europe.

Air crews viewed a mission to Leuna as the most dangerous and difficult assignment of the air war.

Leuna as hit on May 12 and put out of production. However, investigation of plant records and interrogation of Leuna's officials established that a force of several thousand men had it in partial operation in about 10 days.

Subsequent Hits

It was again hit on May 28, but resumed partial production on June 3 and reached 75 per cent of capacity in early July. It was hit again on July 7 and again shut down but production started 2 days later and reached 53 per cent of capacity on July 19.

An attack on July 20 shut the plant down again but only for three days; by July 27 production was back to 35 per cent of capacity. Attacks on July 28 and 29 closed the plant and further attacks on August 24, September 11, September 13, September 28 and October 7 kept it closed down.

However, Leuna got started again on October 14 and although production was interrupted by a small raid on November 2, it reached 20 per cent of capacity by November 20.

Although there were six more heavy attacks in November and December (largely ineffective because of adverse weather), **production was brought up to 15 per cent of capacity in January and was maintained at that level until nearly the end of the war.**

From the first attack to the end, production at Leuna averaged 9 per cent of capacity. There were 22 attacks on Leuna, 20 by the Eighth Air Force and two by the RAF.

Bad Weather

Due to the urgency of keeping this plant out of production, many of these missions were dispatched in difficult bombing weather. Consequently, the order of bombing accuracy on Leuna was not high as compared with other targets.

To win the battle with Leuna a total of 6,552 bomber sorties were flown against the plant, 18,328 tons of bombs were dropped and an entire year was required.

"Today we have finished rebuilding the plants and tomorrow the bombers will come again."

(Saying attributed to German workers engaged in rebuilding synthetic oil plants.)

Consumption of oil exceeded production from May, 1944, on. Accumulated stocks were rapidly used up, and in six months were practically exhausted.

The loss of oil production was sharply felt by the armed forces. In August the final run-in-time for aircraft engines was cut from two hours to one-half hour.

For lack of fuel, pilot training, previously cut down, was further curtailed. Through the summer, the movement of German panzer divisions in the field was hampered more and more seriously as a result of losses in combat and mounting transportation difficulties, together with the fall in fuel production.

By December, according to Speer, the fuel shortage had reached catastrophic proportions. **When the Germans launched their counteroffensive on December 16, 1944, their reserves of fuel were insufficient to support the operation. They counted on capturing Allied stocks. Failing in this, many panzer units were lost when they ran out of gasoline.**

In February and March of 1945 the Germans massed 1200 tanks on the Baranov bridgehead at the Vistula to check the Russians. They were immobilized for lack of gasoline and overrun.

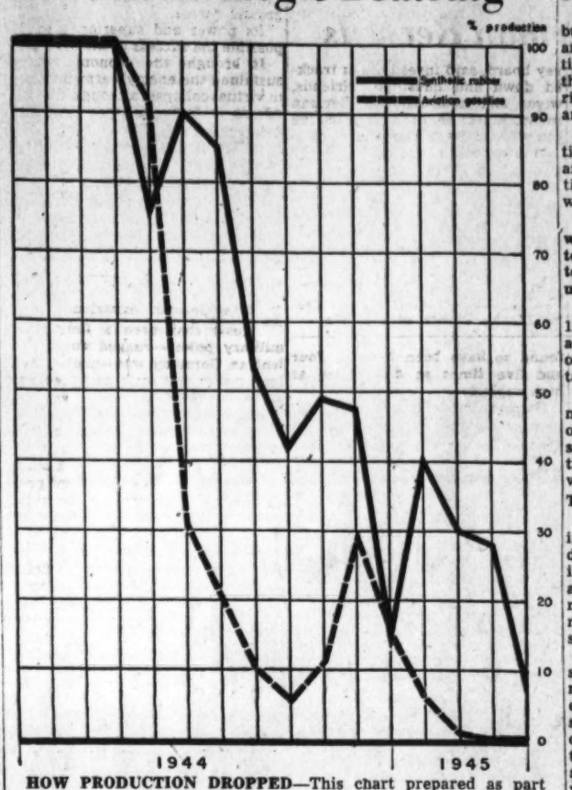
Further Dividends

The attack on the synthetic oil plants was also found to have cost Germany its synthetic nitrogen and methanol supply and a considerable part of its rubber supply.

Germany, like other industrial countries, relied on synthesis for

See TEXT, Page 5, Column 1

Effect of Strategic Bombing



HOW PRODUCTION DROPPED—This chart prepared as part of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey indicates the effect of bomb damage on two basic German war industries—synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline—from January, 1944, until the end of the war

War Department Releases Summary by Civilian Experts

From Page 4

its supply of nitrogen and the synthetic oil plants were by far the largest producers.

Sixty per cent of the nitrogen production and 40 per cent of the methanol production came from two synthetic plants. Monthly output of synthetic nitrogen in early 1944, before the synthetic plants were attacked, was about 75,000 tons. It had been reduced by the end of the year to about 20,000 tons.

Nitrogen, besides being indispensable for explosives, is heavily used in German agriculture. Allocation for the 1943-44 crop year was 54 per cent of the total supply; allocation for 1944-45 was first planned at 25 per cent and later eliminated altogether.

Nitrogen for munitions was maintained by reducing the allocation to agriculture, but by the end of 1944 this cushion had been substantially exhausted. The supply of explosives then declined with the reduction in supply of nitrogen.

It became necessary to fill shells with a mixture of explosives and non-explosive rock salt extender. **There was a general shortage of ammunition on all fronts at the end of the war.**

There was an equally serious shortage of flak ammunition; units manning flak guns were instructed not to fire on planes unless they were attacking the installations which the guns were specifically designated to protect and unless **"they were sure of hitting the planes."**

It is of some interest that a few weeks before the close of hostilities the Germans **allocated nitrogen to agriculture at the expense of ammunition.** This was the result, according to Production Minister Speer, of an independent decision of his own that the **war was lost and the next year's crop should be protected.**

Methanol production, necessary among other things for TNT, hexogen and other high explosives, was as severely affected as nitrogen production. Allocations to the principal consumers was heavily cut, and eventually the production of hexogen was abandoned.

The loss of methanol coupled with the reduction in nitrogen was followed by a precipitate decline in production of explosives.

Synthetic Rubber Down

The synthetic rubber industry also suffered from the attack on oil. Official German records on raw material supplies show that **stockpiles of rubber were small at the beginning of the war—at the most sufficient for only two or three months' consumption.** Imports through the blockade were unimportant.

The supply came from four synthetic plants, one of which was a small pilot plant; and two additional plants were under construction during the war.

One of the major plants, located at Huels, was attacked as a primary target by the Eighth Air Force in June, 1943, and closed for a month; it required three months to get back to 72 per cent of capacity and seven months to get back to full production.

However, it operated on gas from synthetic oil plats in the Ruhr; when these were knocked out in the summer of 1944, production was again reduced substantially.

Dependent on Leuna

Production at Schkopau, the largest of the synthetic rubber plants, was lost because it was dependent on hydrogen from Leuna. Investigation of the two remaining plants revealed that production was largely eliminated because of attacks on oil plants of which they were a part.

By the end of 1944 over-all statistics for the industry show that production of synthetic rubber had been reduced to 2000 tons a month or about one-sixth the wartime peak. Had the war continued, Germany's rubber position would have become critical.

No indication was found, however, that the rubber shortage had become a limiting factor on German war production or the movement of the German army before the war ended.

Except for oil and associated nitrogen, methanol, and rubber production, no parts of the German chemistry industry were a priority target of the combined bomber offensive.

Steel

By mid-1944 the air war had entered a new phase. Its most important feature, apart from mastery of the air, was the greatly increased weight of the attack that could be brought to bear; in the second half of 1944, 481,400 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany as compared with 150,700 in all 1943.

The RAF and the United States Army Air Forces during this period were teamed in a fully coordinated offensive and the RAF was returning to the attack of specific industrial targets.

A target that was attacked with poor results in 1943 might have yielded major returns in 1944 for the simple reason that an attack in 1944 was certain to be enormously heavier.

With improved bombing techniques it was also likely to be considerably more accurate. Increased weight was a major feature of the raids that reduced the German steel industry.

Output Statistics

Germany began the war with approximately 23 million metric tons per year of steel capacity, about 69 per cent of which was in the Ruhr. The 1940 victories added another 17 million tons, principally in Lorraine, Belgium and Luxembourg.

However, official records and those of the industry for the war years, supplemented by interrogation, show that **the 40 million tons theoretical capacity was never reached.**

Production in the occupied countries was always troublesome and deficient. In spite of the considerable efforts to develop low-grade ores in Germany proper and medium-grade ores in Austria, Germany throughout the war continued to be primarily dependent on Swedish, Norwegian and French ores.

Unlike the United States, Germany did not have to find steel to build a large merchant fleet or for a program of heavy naval construction. Nor did she have to build a complete munitoins industry in the middle of the war.

For these reasons **the German steel supply for finished munitions was only slightly less liberal than that of the United States.**

Although steel was considered a bottleneck by the Germans, a detailed examination of the control machinery, together with interrogation of officials in the Speer ministry and its predecessor organizations, reveals that the trouble was partly an inefficient allocation system and partly, in the early years of the war especially, an unwillingness to cut out nonessential construction and civilian consumption.

German industrialists were also found to have had a marked propensity to hoard steel.

Throughout the war there was considerable debate whether the German steel industry was a desirable target—and especially whether steel mills were vulnerable to the type of attack that could be made.

Attack by RAF

In 1943 the RAF made a modest attack on the steel industry of the Ruhr, but the attack was given up because it was believed to have been too costly for the results achieved. Production records taken by the Survey show, in fact, that it had some effect; production in the Ruhr declined by approximately 10 per cent during the attack and did not fully recover during the remainder of the year.

German steel producers were required by the government to keep records of production losses and their causes. These records show that **air raid alerts in 1943 were a more serious cause of the lost production than the actual damage from the raids.**

"The Fuehrer ordered that a news item in the New York Times reporting that production in the Ruhr had been cut 50 per cent by bombing be not contradicted. The Fuehrer said this was precisely the impression he wished to create."

From secret minutes, taken by the Survey of meetings between Hitler and war production officials.

During the last half of 1944 both the cities and the transportation system of the Ruhr were the targets of extremely heavy attack, primarily by the RAF. **Production of steel in the Ruhr was reduced by 80 per cent between June and the end of the year.** Loss of production of high-grade steel in the Ruhr was greater than the loss of Bessemer steel and high-grade steel became a bottleneck by the middle of 1944.

German steel production for all the Reich and occupied countries declined from 2,570,000 metric tons in July to 1 million metric tons in December. Of this loss about 490,000 tons was the result of loss of territory.

Damage to Utilities

Examination of the steel plants showed that, although the attack damaged some blast furnaces, open hearths and rolling mills, it was primarily effective through damage to utilities (electricity, gas and water) and communications within the plants and to utilities and transport supplying the plants.

Although steel production had been reduced to critical levels by the end of 1944 and continued to fall until the end of the war, **survey studies do not indicate that the steel shortage (unlike the oil shortage or even the ammunition shortage) was decisive.**

It might have been decisive if the war had continued, and if this specific shortage had not been overshadowed by the disintegration of the whole economy. As it developed at the end of the war, certain German industries had inventories of steel that ranged from comfortable to generous.

Secondary Campaigns

During the course of the air war, and particularly during 1944 and 1945, a number of other German industries were attacked, some of them in force and others merely as secondary targets, or as targets of opportunity when the main objective could not be reached or found. The survey has examined each of these industries. Individual plants and records were examined and analyzed in conjunction with over-all industry data which were also located.

"All these figures, the Fuehrer had in his head."

Keitel, Chief of German High Command, to Survey Interrogators.

Plants producing tanks and armored vehicles were attacked occasionally in 1943 and early 1944. They were attacked more strongly in August, September and October, 1944, in an effort to provide direct support to ground operations.

Between October, 1943, and July, 1944, the period of the first attacks, the industry produced 14,000 tanks and related vehicles. Analysis of production schedules suggests that these attacks cost the Germans several hundred units.

Plants Dispersed

By the time of the heavier attacks, production, especially production of engines and components, had been considerably expanded and dispersed. The effect again may have been to cause the industry to fall short of achievable production.

Production dropped from 1616 in August to 1552 in September. However, **it rose to 1612 in October and to 1770 in November, and reached its wartime peak in December, 1944,** when 1854 tanks and armored vehicles were produced. This industry continued to have relatively high production through February, 1945.

Truck Production

In the last half of 1944 German truck production was attacked. Three plants produced most of Germany's truck supply. One of these, Opel at Brandenburg, was knocked out completely in one raid on August 6, 1944, and did not recover.

Daimler Benz was similarly eliminated by attacks in September and October. Ford at Cologne, the third large producer, was not attacked but records show that production was sharply curtailed during the same period by destruction of component suppliers and the bombing of its power supply.

By December of 1944, production of trucks was only about 35 per cent of the average for the first half of 1944.

In November of 1944, the Allied air forces returned to an attack on the submarine building yards. In the months that had elapsed since the spring of 1943, the Germans had put into production the new Types 21 and 23 designed to operate for long periods without surfacing and so escape radar equipped aircraft patrols as well as surface attack.

And an ambitious effort had been made to prefabricate submarine hulls and turn the slipways into mere points of final assembly.

The program was not working smoothly. Though nearly two hundred had been produced, difficulties with the new type, together with the time required for training crews, had prevented all but eight from becoming operational.

These delays cannot be attributed to the air attack.

The attacks during the late winter and early spring of 1945 did close, or all but close, five of the major yards, including the great Blohm and Voss plant at Hamburg. **Had the war continued, these attacks, coupled with the attack on transportation, would have removed the threat of further production of the new submarine.**

Many more German industries were hit—mostly in the course of the city attacks of the RAF, but some as secondary targets of daylight attacks, or in spill-overs from primary target.

Other Targets

Industries so attacked included optical plants, power plants, plants making electrical equipment, machine tool plants, and a large number of civilian industries. There were also special enterprises. The bombing of the launching sites being prepared for the V weapons delayed the use of V-1 appreciably.

The attacks on the V-weapon experimental station at Peenemunde, however, were not effective; V-1 was already in production near Kassel and V-2 had also been moved to an underground plant.

The breaking of the Mohne and the Eder dams, though the cost was small, also had limited effect. Certain of the attacks—as for example the Berlin raids that cost the Germans a good half of their clothing industry—caused the Germans manifest discomfort and may have delayed war production.

Also, in the aggregate, they caused some diversion of resources from essential war production, although this effect was minimized by the substantial cushion in Germany's war economy until the closing months of the war.

Railways and Waterways

The attack on transportation was the decisive blow that completely disorganized the German economy. It reduced war production in all categories and made it difficult to move what was produced to the front. The attack also limited the tactical mobility of the German army.

The Survey made a careful examination of the German railway system, beginning as soon as substantial portions were in Allied hands. While certain important records were destroyed or lost during the battle of Germany, enough were located so that together with interrogation of many German railroad officials, it was possible to construct an accurate picture of the decline and collapse of the system.

Germany entered the war with an excellent railway system; it had general overcapacity in both lines and yards (built partly in anticipation of military requirements), and, popular supposition to the contrary, the system was not undermaintained.

Standards of maintenance were higher than those general in the United States.

The railway system was supplemented by a strong inland waterways system connecting the important rivers of northern Germany, crisscrossing the Ruhr and connecting it with Berlin.

The waterways carried from 21 to 26 per cent of the total freight movement.

Commercial highway transport of freight was insignificant; it accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total.

Generally Adequate

Although the investigation shows that the railroad system was under strain—especially during the winter campaign in Russia in 1941-42 when there was a serious shortage of cars and locomotives—it was generally adequate for the demands placed upon it until the spring of 1944.

New construction and appropriation of equipment of occupied countries remedied the locomotive and car shortage. **The Reichsbahn had taken no important steps to prepare itself for air attack.**

The attack on German transportation was intimately woven with the development of ground operations. In support of the invasion a major assignment of the air forces had been the disruption of rail traffic between Germany and the French coast through bombing of marshaling yards in northern France.

At the time of the invasion itself a systematic and large-scale attempt was made to interdict all traffic to the Normandy beachhead. **These latter operations were notably successful.** As the front moved to the German border the attack was extended to the railroads of the Reich proper. Heavy and medium bombers and fighters all participated.

Autumn of 1944

Although prior to September, 1944, there had been sporadic attacks on the German transportation system, no serious deterioration in its ability to handle traffic was identified by the Survey.

The vastly heavier attacks in September and October, 1944, on marshaling yards, bridges, lines, and on train movements, **produced a serious disruption in traffic over all of western Germany.**

Freight car loadings, which were approximately 900,000 cars for the Reich as a whole in the week ending August 19 fell to 700,000 cars in the last week of October. There was some recovery in early November, but thereafter they declined erratically to 550,000 cars in the week ending December 23 and to 214,000 cars during the week ending March 3.

Thereafter the disorganization was so great that no useful statistics were kept.

"The German economy is heading for inevitable collapse within four to eight weeks."

Report of Speer to Hitler, March 15, 1945.

The attack on the waterways paralleled that on the railways; the investigation shows that **it was even more successful.**

On September 23, 1944, the Dortmund-Ems and Mittelland Canals were interdicted, stopping all through water traffic between the Ruhr and points on the north coast and in central Germany.

By October 14, traffic on the Rhine had been interdicted by a bomb that detonated a German demolition charge on a bridge at Cologne. Traffic in the Ruhr dropped sharply and all water movement of coal to south Germany ceased.

Primary Effects

The effect of this progressive traffic tie-up was found, as might be expected, to have first affected commodities normally shipped in less-than-trainload lots—finished and semifinished manufactured goods, components, perishable consumer goods and the less bulky raw materials. Cars loaded with these commodities had to be handled through the marshaling yards, and after the September and October attacks this became increasingly difficult or impossible.

Although output of many industries reached a peak in late summer and declined thereafter, **total output of the economy was on the whole well maintained through November.** Beginning in December there was a sharp fall in production in nearly all industries; week by week the decline continued until the end of the war.

Coal Traffic.

Although coal traffic (about 40 per cent of all the traffic carried by the German railways) held up better than miscellaneous commercial traffic, the decline was both more easily traceable and more dramatic.

The September raids reduced coal-car placements in the Essen Division of the Reichsbahn (the originator of most of the coal traffic of the Ruhr) to an average of 12,000 cars daily as compared with 21,400 at the beginning of the year. Most of this was for consumption within the Ruhr.

By January, placements in the Ruhr were down to 9000 cars a day and in February virtually complete interdiction of the Ruhr District was achieved.

Such coal as was loaded was subject to confiscation by the railroads to fuel their locomotives; even with this supply, coal stocks of the Reichsbahn itself were reduced from 18 days' supply in October, 1944, to 4½ days' supply in February, 1945.

By March some divisions in southern Germany had less than a day's supply on hand, and locomotives were idle because of lack of coal.

The German economy was powered by coal; except in limited areas, the coal supply had been eliminated.

Military (Wehrmacht) traffic had top priority over all other traffic. During the period of attack this traffic came to account for an ever-increasing proportion of the declining movement. Through 1944 the air attack did not prevent the army from originating such movements although the time of arrival or even the arrival itself of units and equipment became increasingly uncertain.

Couriers accompanied detachments and even shipments of tanks and other weapons; their task was to get off the train when it was delayed and report where it could be found.

After the turn of the year even military movements became increasingly difficult. The Ardennes counteroffensive, the troops and equipment for which were marshaled over the railroads, was probably the last such effort of which the Reichsbahn would have been capable in the west.

Electric Power

The German power system, except for isolated raids, was never a target during the air war. An attack was extensively debated during the course of the war.

It was not undertaken partly because it was believed that the German power grid was highly developed and that losses in one area could be compensated by switching power from another.

This assumption, detailed investigation by the Survey has established, was incorrect.

The German electric power situation was in fact in a precarious condition from the beginning of the war and be me more precarious as the war progressed; this fact is confirmed by statements of a large number of German officials, by confidential memoranda of the national load dispatcher, and secret minutes of the Central Planning Committee.

Fears that their extreme vulnerability would be discovered were fully discussed in these minutes.

The destruction of five large generating stations in Germany would have caused a capacity loss of 1.8 million kw. or 8 per cent of the total capacity, both public and private. The destruction of 45 plants of 100,000 kw. or larger would have caused a loss of about 8 million kw. or almost 40 per cent, and the destruction of a total of 95 plants of 50,000 kw. or larger would have eliminated over one half of the entire generating capacity of the country.

The shortage was sufficiently critical so that **any considerable loss of output would have directly affected war production,** and the destruction of any substantial amount would have had serious results.

Generating and distributing facilities were relatively vulnerable and their recuperation was difficult and time-consuming. Had electric generating plants and substations been made primary targets as soon as they could have been brought within range of Allied attacks, the evidence indicates that their destruction would have had serious effects on Germany's war production.

Civilians

A word should perhaps be added on the effect of the air war on the German civilian and on the civilian economy. Germany began the war after several years of full employment and after the civilian standard of living had reached its highest level in German history.

In the early years of the war—the soft war period for Germany—civilian consumption remained high. **Germans continued to try for both guns and butter.** The German people entered the period of the air war well stocked with clothing and other consumer goods.

Although most consumer goods became increasingly difficult to obtain, Survey studies show that fairly adequate supplies of clothing were available for those who had been bombed out until the last stages of disorganization.

Food, though strictly rationed, was in nutritionally adequate supply throughout the war. The Germans' diet had about the same calories as the British.

Civilian Defense

German civilian defense was examined by survey representatives familiar with U. S. and British defenses.

The German system had been devised as protection against relatively small and isolated attacks.

The organization had to be substantially revised when the attacks grew to saturation proportions.

In particular, arrangements were made by which a heavily bombed community might call on the fire-fighting and other defensive resources of surrounding communities and, as a final resort, on mobile reserves deployed by the central government through the more vulnerable areas.

In the attacks on German cities incendiary bombs, ton for ton, were found to have been between four and five times as destructive as high explosive.

German fire defenses lacked adequate static and other water reserves replenished by mains independent of the more vulnerable central water supply.

However, in the more serious fire raids, any fire-fighting equipment was found to have been of little avail.

Fire storms occurred, the widespread fires generating a violent hurricane-like draft, which fed other fires and made all attempts at control hopeless.

German shelters, so far as they were available, were excellent. In England the policy was to build a large number of shelters which protected those taking refuge from bombs falling in the area and from falling and flying debris but which were not secure against a direct hit.

Concrete Bunkers

The Germans, by contrast, built concrete bunkers, some of enormous size, both above and below ground, designed to protect those taking shelter even against a direct hit.

One such shelter in Hamburg, named the "Holy Ghost" for its location on Holy Ghost Plaza, sheltered as many as 60,000 people. There were not, however, enough such shelters; at the close of the war **shelter accommodation was available for only about eight million people.** The remainder were sheltered in basements, and casualties in these places of refuge were heavy.

After raids the Germans did not attempt systematic recovery of all bodies or even of all trapped persons. Those that could not readily be removed were left.

Casualties

Official German statistics place total casualties from air attack—including German civilians, foreigners, and members of the armed forces in cities that were being attacked—at 250,253 killed for the period from January 1, 1943, to January 31, 1945, and 305,455 wounded badly enough to require hospitalization, during the period from October 1, 1943, to January 31, 1945.

A careful examination of these data, together with checks against the records of individual cities that were attacked, indicates that they are too slow.

A revised estimate prepared by the survey (which is also a minimum) places **total casualties for the entire period of the war at 305,000 killed and 780,000 wounded.**

More reliable statistics are available on damage to housing. According to these, 485,000 residential buildings were totally destroyed by air attack and 415,000 were heavily damaged, making a total of 20 per cent of all dwelling units in Germany.

In some 50 cities that were primary targets of the air attack, the proportion of destroyed or heavily damaged dwelling units is about 40 per cent.

The result of all these attacks was to render homeless some 7,500,000 German civilians.

Medical Care

It is interesting to note some of the effects of air attack upon medical care and military casualties during the war. The aerial warfare against Germany forced the German military and civilian authorities to recognize that national health and medical problems were a joint responsibility.

The destruction of hospital equipment, pharmaceutical production, and medical supplies, incident to area raids, forced a dispersal of medical supply installations and the removal of hospitals from city to suburban and country sites. This program came in late 1943 at a time when air raids on cities were causing increased casualties among civilians and resulted in shortages in ether, plasters, serums, textiles, and other medical supplies.

At the same time the increased tempo of tactical air action was having an effect on military casualty rates, and is reflected in the fact that, according to German reports, **war casualties from aerial weapons moved from third place in 1942 to first place in late 1943, 1944, and 1945,** followed in order by artillery fire and infantry weapons. The casualty effects of air action are shown by the fact that the proportion of wounded to killed shifted from a ratio of eight to one in 1940 and 1941 to a ratio of three to one in 1944 and 1945.

Personnel wounded by air action suffered as a rule multiple wounds and shock, resulting in longer periods of hospitalization and convalescence, and in a decided reduction in the number of patients who could be returned to either full or limited military duty.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing tells of the results achieved by Allied air power, in each of its several roles in the war in Europe. It remains to look at the results as a whole and to seek such signposts as may be of guidance to the future.

Allied air power was decisive in the war in Western Europe. Hindsight inevitably suggests that it might have been employed differently or better in some respects.

Nevertheless, it was decisive.

In the air, its victory was complete.

At sea, its contribution, combined with naval power, brought an end to the enemy's greatest naval threat—the U-boat.

On land, it helped turn the tide overwhelmingly in favor of Allied ground forces.

Its power and superiority made possible the success of the invasion.

It brought the economy which sustained the enemy's armed forces to virtual collapse, although the full effects of this collapse had not reached the enemy's front lines when they were overrun by Allied forces.

It brought home to the German people the full impact of modern war with all its horror and suffering.

Its imprint on the German nation will be lasting.

Some Signposts

1. **The German experience suggests that even a first class military power—rugged and resilient as Germany was—cannot live long under full-scale and free exploitation of air weapons over the heart of its territory.**

By the beginning of 1945, before the invasion of the homeland itself, Germany was reaching a state of helplessness. Her armament production was falling irretrievably, orderliness in effort was disappearing, and total disruption and disintegration were well along.

Her armies were still in the field. But with the impending collapse of the supporting economy, the indications are convincing that they would have had to cease fighting—any effective fighting—within a few months. Germany was mortally wounded.

2. The significance of full domination of the air over the enemy—both over its armed forces and over its sustaining economy—must be emphasized. **That domination of the air was essential.** Without it, attacks on the basic economy of the enemy could not have been delivered in sufficient force and with sufficient freedom to bring effective and lasting results.

3. As the air offensive gained in tempo, the Germans were unable to prevent the decline and eventual collapse of their economy. Nevertheless, the recuperative and defensive powers of Germany were immense; the speed and ingenuity with which they rebuilt and maintained essential war industries in operation **clearly surpassed Allied expectations.**

Germany resorted to almost every means an ingenious people could devise to avoid the attacks upon her economy and to minimize their effects, camouflage, smoke screens, shadow plants, dispersal, underground factories, were all employed.

In some measure all were helpful, but without control of the air, none was really effective. Dispersal brought a measure of immediate relief, but eventually served only to add to the many problems caused by the attacks on the transportation system. Underground installations prevented direct damage, but they, too, were often victims of disrupted transportation and other services.

In any case, **Germany never succeeded in placing any substantial portion of her war production underground**—the effort was largely limited to certain types of aircraft, their components, and the V weapons. The practicability of going underground as the escape from full and free exploitation of the air is highly questionable; it was so considered by the Germans themselves. Such passive defenses may be worth while and important, but it may be doubted if there is any escape from air domination by an enemy.

4. The mental reaction of the German people of air attacks is significant. Under ruthless Nazi control they showed surprising resistance to the terror and hardships of repeated air attack, to the destruction of their homes and belongings and to the conditions under which they were reduced to live. Their morale, their belief in ultimate victory or satisfactory compromise, and their confidence in their leaders declined, **but they continued to work efficiently as long as the physical means of production remained.** The power of a police state over its people cannot be underestimated.

5. The importance of careful selection of targets for air attack is emphasized by the German experience. The Germans were far more concerned over attacks on one or more of their basic industries and services—their oil, chemical, or steel industries or their power or transportation networks—than they were over attacks on their armament industry or the city areas.

The most serious attacks were those which destroyed the industry or service which most indispensably served other industries. The Germans found it clearly more important to devise measures for the protection of basic industries than for the protection of factories turning out finished products.

6. The German experience showed that, whatever the target system, **no indispensable industry was permanently put out of commission by a single attack.** Persistent reattack was necessary.

7. In the field of strategic intelligence, there was an important need for further and more accurate information, especially before and during the early phases of the war. **The information on the German economy available to the United States Air Forces at the request of the war was inadequate.** And there was no established machinery for coordination between military and other governmental and private organizations. Such machinery was developed during the war. The experience suggests the wisdom of establishing such arrangements on a continuing basis.

8. Among the most significant of the other factors which contributed to the success of the air effort was the extraordinary progress during the war of Allied research, development, and production. As a result of this progress, the air forces eventually brought to the attack superiority in both numbers and quality of crews, aircraft, and equipment.

Constant and unending effort was required, however, to overcome the initial advantages of the enemy and later to keep pace with his research and technology. **It was fortunate that the leaders of the German air force relied too heavily on their initial advantage.** For this reason they failed to develop, in time, weapons, such as their jet-propelled planes, that might have substantially improved their position.

There was hazard, on the other hand, in the fact that the Allies were behind the Germans in the development of jet-propelled aircraft. The German development of the V weapons, especially the V-2, is also noteworthy.

9. The achievements of Allied air power were attained only with difficulty and greatest cost in men, material, and effort. Its success depended on the courage, fortitude, and gallant action of the officers and men of the air crews and commands. It depended also on a superiority in leadership, ability, and basic strength. These led to a timely and careful training of pilots and crews in volume; to the production of planes, weapons, and supplies in great numbers and of high quality; to the securing of adequate bases and supply routes; to speed and ingenuity in development; and to cooperation with strong and faithful Allies. The failure of any one of these might have seriously narrowed and even eliminated the margin.

Of the Future

The air war in Europe was marked by continuous development and evolution. This process did not stop on VE-Day; great strides have been made since in machines, weapons, and techniques.

No greater or more dangerous mistake could be made than to assume that the same policies and practices that won the war in Europe will be sufficient to win the next one—if there should be another.

The results achieved in Europe will not give the answer to future problems; they should be treated rather as signposts pointing the direction in which such answers may be found.

The great lesson to be learned in the battered towns of England and the ruined cities of Germany is that **the best way to win a war is to prevent it from occurring.** That must be the ultimate end to which our best efforts are devoted.

It has been suggested—and wisely so—that this objective is well served by insuring the strength and the security of the United States. The United States was founded and has since lived upon principles of tolerance, freedom, and good will at home and abroad. Strength based on these principles is no threat to world peace. Prevention of war will not come from neglect of strength or lack of foresight or alertness on our part. Those who contemplate evil and aggression find encouragement in such neglect. Hitler relied heavily upon it.

Suggestions for assuring the strength and security of the United States are by no means intended as a recommendation for a race in arms with other nations. Nor do they reflect a lack of confidence in the prospect of international relationships founded upon mutual respect and good will which will themselves be a guarantee against future wars.

The development of an intelligent and coordinated approach to American security can and should take place within the framework of the security organization of the United Nations.

The maintaining our strength and our security, the signposts of the war in Europe indicate the directions in which greater assurances may be found. Among these are **intelligent long-range planning by the armed forces** in close and active cooperation with other government agencies, and with the continuous active participation of independent civilian experts in time of peace as well as in war; **continuous and active scientific research** and technical development on a national scale in time of peace as well as in war; **a more adequate and integrated system for the collection and evaluation of intelligence information;** that form of organization by the armed forces which clarifies their functional responsibilities and favors a higher degree of **coordination and integration in their development, their planning, their intelligence, and their operations;** and, finally, in time of peace as well as in war, **the highest possible quality and stature of the personnel** who are to man the posts within any such organization, whatever its precise form may be—and in this, quality, not numbers, is the important criterion.

The air has become a highway which has brought within easy access every point on the earth's surface—a highway to be traveled in peace, and in war, over distances without limit at ever-increasing speed.

The rapid developments in the European war foreshadow further exploration of its potentialities. Continued development is indicated in the machines and in the weapons which will travel the reaches of this highway.

The outstanding significance of the air in modern warfare is recognized by all who participated in the war in Europe or who have had an opportunity to evaluate the results of aerial offensive. These are facts which must govern the place accorded air power in plans for coordination and organization of our resources and skills for national defense.

Speed, range and striking power of the air weapons of the future, as indicated by the signposts of the war in Europe must—specifically—be reckoned with in any plans for increased security and strength.

The combination of the atomic bomb with remote-control projectiles of ocean-spanning range stands as a possibility which is awesome and frightful to contemplate.

These are some of the many factors which will confront our national leaders who will have primary responsibility for correctly reading the signposts of the past. It is hoped that the studies of the German war, summarized here, and studies being conducted by the Survey in Japan, will help them in their task.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"Well, well—hello dear, you down town today?"

Goering Hid German Records

Records of German production were found in vaults, in cellars, in cemeteries and, in one case, hidden under a pile of lingerie on Hermann Goering's private train.

The data in Goering's possession included detailed reports on the 1943 air raid on Hamburg, the most destructive of any saturation attack of the war. Following this bombing Hitler feared for a time that city-raids would knock Germany out of the war.

Henry C. Alexander, vice chairman of the strategic bombing survey board, said investigators tracked down and questioned friends, wives and mistresses of German industrialists to get clews to the information they wanted.

One collection was finally determined to be buried in a cemetery. When dug up there was a mass of information—the complete but valueless records of the local draft board.

Alexander said Albert Speer, for a period German production czar, proved very helpful, after he had been found hiding out in the castle of the Prince of Holstein.

The Washington Post

Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

An Independent Newspaper
(Published every day in the year.)

Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and local news of spontaneous origin published herein. Rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

New York Office.....270 Madison Avenue
Chicago Office.....360 North Michigan Avenue

CARRIER DELIVERY

District of Columbia and Suburbs.

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .30	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .15
One month.. 1.10	One month. .45	One month. .65

Elsewhere

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One week ...$ .30	One week ...$ .10	One week ...$ .20
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .45	One month.. .55

BY MAIL—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year...$12.00	One year....$5.25	One year...$7.00
Six months.. 6.50	Six months.. 2.75	Six months.. 4.00
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .50	One month.. .55

Other States, Mexico and Canada

Daily and Sunday	Sunday Only	Daily Only
One year..$12.75	One year....$6.00	One year...$7.50
Six months.. 7.00	Six months.. 3.00	Six months.. 4.25
One month.. 1.30	One month.. .55	One month.. .55

Rates to Foreign Countries not listed will be furnished upon request.

Entered at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Wednesday, October 31, 1945

Still A Bad Bill

In spite of the protests of the scientists, which are supported every day among the laity, the May-Johnson bill for the control of atomic research has been reported out of committee. To be sure, the phraseology is changed. But it is the same old noxious bill, and the pressure must now be brought to bear upon the White House, first, to read it and then to seek its withdrawal. No bill in modern history can be compared to it as a gag on public discussion and as an enemy to free scientific research.

The committee seems to think that it has freed science under the new amendments. Under these amendments minute quantities of the source of the new atomic energy would be made available to private laboratories. To that extent the committee may be said to have relaxed its stranglehold on pure research. The fact, however, remains that the laboratories themselves would still be under control. The danger of allowing private research on this all-important matter has blinded the committee to the greater danger of frustrating research into the peacetime possibilities of atomic energy. Surely it is obvious that it would have been no boon to mankind if the scientists had been harnessed to a bureaucracy. For instance, the discovery of penicillin was private, and we dare say that if the chemists in penicillin who have just been given Nobel Prizes had been working for the Government, their achievements would still have been inchoate. Dr. Fermi has reminded the committee that scientific research has been static during the 10 years of Nazi rule.

The changes, in our opinion, actually make the bill worse. Evidently the committee realized the danger of leaving the administrator and the deputy administrator—who, as we forewarned, would, in all probability, come from the armed services—with the tyrant powers conferred by the original bill. Accordingly they transferred these powers to the atomic commission to be set up, but at the same time left the members of the commission to function part time as dollar-a-year men. This arrangement would reduce the atomic body to an administrative nullity. The bill has no place in our democratic society, even if we were not in the dawn of the atomic age, which makes it more than ever an anachronism.

Party Line

General Eisenhower has reported to the Chiefs of Staff that Communists now hold nearly all the key positions in the municipal government of Berlin. They also control the Berlin radio, and although the publication of non-Communist newspapers is still permitted, they are censored by Soviet authorities, and are allowed only half the quantity of paper allocated to the Communist newspapers. Nevertheless, according to the report, a communistic government for the city has no great support among the population of Berlin. General Eisenhower told the War Department that in any "fair and impartial election," the largest proportion of votes would go to the Social Democrats, and the next largest to the Christian Democrats, who are under Roman Catholic leadership.

However, the Eisenhower report is further evidence that in the Russian zone of occupation the principle of "local self-government on democratic principles," adopted at the Potsdam conference, is being applied only in the Pickwickian sense. It is apparently the same in all other countries under Russian occupation or influence. In Yugoslavia Marshal Tito has taken an even more cynical course. He has dismissed the desire of the United States for a Yugoslavian government organized according to the principles of Western democracy as a mere pretext for armed intervention. In Czechoslovakia, in the Russian orbit, a campaign of terror and vengeance against Sudeten Germans is reported. But in countries which are not yet in the Russian orbit it is a very different story. In these countries the strict letter of democracy, in the Western sense of the word, is being insistently demanded, regardless of military circumstances. Thus Communist opinion loudly supports the Javanese revolt against Dutch imperialism, and the Indo-Chinese revolt against Franco-British imperialism. In Japan Communists are demanding the immediate abdication of the Emperor, immediate abolition of feudal privileges, and distribution of military food stores. This last demand is especially interesting in view of complaints that Soviet forces in Central Europe and Tito's forces in Yugoslavia have been hijacking food supplies sent by the UNRRA.

The question is whether we have in all this a real paradox or simply the obverse and reverse aspects of a single and rather simple pattern. The answer, we think, is provided in an article recently appearing in the New York *Daily Worker*, official organ of American Communists. The article disclosed that the Greek Communist Party, at its recent congress at Athens, called for the revival of the Comintern and of the ideal of world-wide working class revolution. This seems quite of a piece with the recent disciplinary action taken by the American Communists against Earl Browder, who, following what he thought was the mind of Moscow, had prematurely called off the revolution, and even denied that any real conflict of interest between workers and capitalists now exists. The only conflict, said the rash Mr. Browder, is between democratic, peace-loving, hard-working, God-fearing people on the one side and unspeakable fascists on the other.

Thus there is some reason to believe that the world revolution may now be resurrected as an instrument and weapon in world politics. There is a firm belief, not only among Communists but also among many of their enemies, that all postwar revolutions must necessarily become Communist revolutions, for the reason that only the Communists possess sufficient cohesion and discipline to direct them. Here is another indication of the need for cultivating the dynamic in the idea of freedom.

Strategic Bombing

"Allied air power," concludes the report of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey, "was decisive in the war in western Europe." There is no suggestion in this that the contributions of land and sea forces were any less vital to victory. Aviation, a relatively new and still adolescent arm of warfare, was never assigned the task of subduing the enemy single-handed; it was called upon to play many roles in partnership with the Army and the Navy for the fulfillment of a broad strategic design. What it accomplished in Europe affords small index to its potentialities. The air power employed against Germany has already been largely outmoded by new developments—jet propulsion, rockets and, of course, the incalculable potency of atomic energy. Nevertheless, its record makes a significant, as well as fascinating, slice of history. The report of the Strategic Bombing Survey, just released—which is concerned only with the long-range effort to paralyze the warmaking ability of the enemy behind his lines—analyzes that record with penetration, clarity and candor.

There were serious defects in the strategic bombing program. "The city attacks of the RAF prior to the autumn of 1944," the survey notes, "did not substantially affect the course of German war production. German war production as a whole continued to increase." Of the USAAF's precision bombing, the survey reports that "while accuracy improved during the war, in the over-all, only about 20 per cent of the bombs aimed at precision targets fell within this target area." Some of the targets were ill-chosen. Attacks on submarine pens and construction yards "accomplished little." The vaunted Schweinfurt raids, despite terrible losses to our own planes and pilots, had no "measurable effect on essential war production." Although our raids on German aircraft plants inflicted much damage to the plants themselves, "production was not knocked out for long."

Moreover, we overlooked objectives at which we should have struck. Because of inadequate or faulty intelligence, it was assumed that the German electric power system was so highly developed as to make raids upon it futile. In point of fact, however, it was in a precarious position from the beginning of the war. "Had electric generating plants and substations been made primary targets," the survey report asserts, ". . . the evidence indicates that their destruction would have had serious effects on Germany's war production." But this is hindsight. Our planners knew nothing about the location or integration of German power plants. Their ignorance argues strongly for establishment of an effective intelligence service as an arm of our defense.

Perhaps the most striking finding made by the survey is that Germany itself was never fully mobilized for war. "An excellent case can be made," says the report, "that throughout the war top government management in Germany was not efficient." Relatively few German women were drawn into industry. The average work week was below British standards. The illusion that victory could be achieved quickly was fatal to the whole German scheme; *blitzkrieg* was the Reich's Maginot Line. Out of this inefficiency there emerged a paradox. Because the German economy was substantially undermobilized, it was resilient under air attack. As war plants were damaged, factories producing civilian goods could be converted to war purposes; plant and machinery were plentiful and incompletely used. No doubt this had a good deal to do with the failure of our strategic bombing to cut production figures.

The most glaring inefficiency of all was in the management of the *Luftwaffe*. Hermann Goering failed to produce heavy bombers which might have won the battle of Britain. He failed to recognize in time the advantages of jet planes and delayed their production; Hitler himself held them up still more by an eleventh-hour order to convert the ME-262 to a fighter-bomber. The German air force was destroyed not through raids upon its manufacturing plants but in air combat. "German air generals responsible for operations in France," according to the report, "stated under interrogation that on D-Day the *Luftwaffe* had only 80 operational planes with which to oppose the invasion."

It was this achievement, along with destruction of Germany's synthetic oil plants in concentrated attacks after D-Day, which became cumulatively effective as enemy air resistance vanished, that made Allied air power so decisive. "The German experience suggests," the survey reports, "that even a first-class military power—rugged and resilient as Germany was—cannot live long under full-scale and free exploitation of air weapons over the heart of its territory." The lesson becomes even more terrible in meaning with our knowledge of new air weapons. The power we have developed had better be leashed.

Nursery Propaganda

The Allied educational authorities in Germany, it is reported, have been busily bowdlerizing the famous German *hausmarchen*, or fairy tales. Many of these tales, as you know, describe ingenious bits of cruelty practiced by way of retribution on the wicked characters. Thus in *Snow White*, for example, the queen is made to dance in red-hot slippers until she falls dead, which may be where the SS boys got the idea of making prisoners stand at attention for ten or a dozen hours at a time. In *Hansel and Gretel*, the children push the evil old witch into her own oven to be roasted alive, and this may have suggested the idea of the great cremation centers in Poland. Anyway, the Allied education authorities appear to believe that unless all such passages are expurgated, the German children will take for granted that the sort of tortures and punishments the Nazis used against the prisoners at places like Belsen, Buchenwald and Dachau were merely the correct and normal way of dealing with political wickedness.

Yet it is rather frightening to remember that not so long ago these medieval tales of terror and revenge were as dearly beloved by our own children as by the Germans. Thus it would seem only by the grace of God that they have recently been supplanted by the loftier mythology of Hollywood and the civilized folklore of the comic strips. We may congratulate ourselves upon a providential escape. For it is conceivable that, had not the sinister influence of *Grimm's Fairy Tales* on the youthful imagination been removed, we, too, might have grown into a race of sadistic aggressors and tyranny-loving war criminals instead of into the most peace-loving nation on earth with the biggest Army, Navy and Air Forces the world has ever seen.

It is only in very recent years, and thanks to the discoveries of Dr. Freud and others, that we have realized how the seeds of all the psychoses and neuroses of the world are sown in the nursery. And of all the malign and subtle influences that warp the lives of unthinking infants the traditional nursery literature is perhaps the worst. Why, there is scarcely an evil that is now worrying the writers of editorial pages or the participants in round-table discussions which is not directly traceable to Mother Goose. Racial prejudice? Any child who has been taught that Taffy was a Welshman and *ex nomine*, a thief, probably has been warped on that subject for life. Religious intolerance? What else can be expected of those who learn at their mother's knee to approve the high-handed action of Goosey Gander against the old man who refused to pray according to the rubric of the Book of Common Prayer? Class hatred? Is it surprising when we have been taught to think of pipers' sons and pig-stealing in the same breath?

Policy Toward Spain

A very large number of Americans are in agreement with the views on Spain manifested by Russia, Mexico and other countries. At first glance it would seem that the Roosevelt letter of condemnation of the Franco regime which has lately been issued paves the way for American action along the suggested lines. A careful reading of that letter points, however, to the contrary conclusion. Even while castigating the Franco regime and stating the view that the Spanish people could not expect economic or other aid from us as long as the present regime survives, President Roosevelt was careful to avoid any promises of positive action on our part to rid Spain of its Fascist incubus. On the contrary, President Roosevelt made the point that: "The fact that our Government maintains formal diplomatic relations with the present Spanish regime should not be interpreted by anyone to imply approval of that regime . . ."

In other words, much as we may dislike Franco, we had no intentions of breaking off diplomatic relations with his government, let alone taking concrete measures to unseat it. The letter specifically declares that "the form of government in Spain and the policies pursued by that government are quite properly the concern of the Spanish people." Yet, in the world we live in, it certainly cannot be said that this is the concern of the Spanish people alone. As an instrument of psychological warfare against the Franco dictatorship, the Roosevelt letter has its uses. But one may well ask whether the time has not come to move from the purely negative policy toward Spain that we have pursued for some time to a positive support of Spain's democratic elements. Any such move should be taken, of course, in common. But it would seem to be the logic of the action at San Francisco in leaving Franco out of the United Nations.

AUTUMNAL

See how the afternoon
Thins out and wastes away
To a third-quarter moon
That wanders out of day
Into this aging sky
Whose light, now, is the light
Of something that went by
And left, this side of night,
A radiance that is thinned
And chilled by a slow wind.

DAVID MORTON.

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Truman's Helpers

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was both hurt and indignant at the suggestion that his good friend, John W. Snyder, was considering resigning as head of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.

There is no doubt that Snyder would like to go back to private life. If he could step out of public office with the satisfaction of knowing that the job was done, he would be the happiest man in the world.

He would like nothing better than to go back and be president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. That was the logical goal of his career.

But the job is not done. It is a long way from done. And Snyder is intensely loyal to his old friend, Harry Truman, who now finds himself President of the United States in the midst of a national crisis.

Snyder is working as hard as a man can work. He is down at his office usually before 8 o'clock, and he is there customarily until 7 or later. Sundays he spends 10 to 12 hours trying to catch up on his correspondence.

AS ONE COMPLICATED, involved problem after another is batted up to him, Snyder is often handicapped by his lack of knowledge. His background is primarily in banking and finance, first in private banking and then later in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The problems of industry—the ratio of wages to prices, the balance between inflationary and deflationary forces—are relatively new to him. He is aware of this and so are the men who work with him. Appearing before the Senate Banking Committee the other day on the question of price ceilings for new houses, Snyder found himself embarrassed by the rapid fire of technical questions directed at him.

If this is true of Snyder, who knows his way around Government pretty thoroughly, it is doubly true of former Federal Judge John Caskie Collet, another loyal Truman friend from Missouri whom the President put in the Office of Economic Stabilizer. Those who have been working with Collet agree as to his native intelligence, but he has little background of knowledge of either industry or Government.

This is true, perhaps, inevitably, of many of the new men Truman has brought in. It is true of the President himself.

At the same time, the more knowledgeable younger men, carry-overs from the Roosevelt Administration, are leaving the Government. Robert Nathan, who has proved a highly useful battery of information and ideas for the reconverter's office, will leave shortly before the first of the coming year. Others have preceded him, and still others are restive.

THE APPOINTMENT of John R. Steelman, with a long background in labor conciliation, to be a presidential assistant is a recognition of the need for assistants with know-how. Secretary of Labor Lewis Schwellenbach and the officials he has brought in with him suffer from the same lack of background that handicaps the new men around the President.

What would be comic, if it were not so pitiful, is to hear from some sources that once were loudest in denunciation of President Roosevelt the plea, now, for one-man government. There is almost a nostalgia for a strong man in the White House.

President Truman's primary aim is to get away from one-man government. He distrusts one-man government. He wants to delegate authority to members of his Cabinet. He has an intense dislike for the kind of intrigue which seems to go with one-man government.

This is all very well in theory. But as the President is discovering from day to day, the tendency is to come always to the court of final power.

It is part of the pernicious Washington habit that sends a stream of petitioners to the Capital. Reactionaries blame Roosevelt for that habit. Actually, the habit derives from the centralization of our economy and the ills that have grown out of that centralization. President Truman would like to shift the responsibility, but he is finding it very hard to do.

World Government

The international structure built at San Francisco was demolished by the atomic bomb; and we are plainly on the dreadful descent to World War III. One course only will save us. The nations must unite, not in a League of Nations, as at San Francisco, for a league perpetuates the fragmentation of society into national units, but in a world state.

Parliament and government are required at the international level to deal with matters of world security and welfare. The message inviting delegates to a convention to draft a constitution for the peoples of the world can be issued by the President or Prime Minister of any of the United Nations. Is statesmanship so weak that none of these persons can utter that ringing call for which mankind is waiting?

LEWIS DUNCAN, K. C.
Toronto, Canada, Oct. 25.

Problem For U. N. O.

By Sumner Welles

Commonwealth Of Palestine

THE GOVERNMENT of the United States is officially committed to the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Both major parties have in their most recent platforms indorsed this policy.

An independent Jewish commonwealth of Palestine represents to many millions of people throughout the world the symbol of their passionate conviction. The failure to provide assurance that this ideal is going to be realized will result in dangerously increased tension in an already gravely troubled world.

Unfortunately, this government is as yet giving no sign that it is pursuing any clear and consistent policy which will facilitate the achievement of the objective to which it is pledged.

The President is urging the British government to permit the immediate immigration into Palestine of 100,000 of the homeless and destitute Jews in Europe who are unwilling or unable to return to their former homes.

The rescue and resettlement of these pitiful survivors is a moral obligation which rests upon all free peoples. The President's humanitarian desire is altogether praiseworthy.

But so long as this government continues to refuse to assume any responsibility for the security of the people of Palestine can his suggestion be regarded as constructive? For the British government strongly maintains that an Arab uprising will take place if any large-scale immigration into Palestine is now permitted. British military and material resources have reached a low ebb. Vital British interests are involved.

IS GREAT BRITAIN to be expected alone to keep the peace in the Near East if hostilities break out as the result of a step against which she has repeatedly warned?

Are the true interests of the Jewish people going to be advanced by an insistence upon measures which threaten discord between the Anglo-Saxon powers?

President Roosevelt never believed that the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine was in any sense "hostile" to the Arab peoples. On the contrary, he believed that such a solution would prove beneficial to both Jews and Arabs. Moreover, he was confident that the surest way of finding a just and permanent solution of the problem of Palestine was through negotiations in which both Jews and Arabs would be fully heard. Some of the ablest leaders of Zionism have also held that the best hope of success lay in negotiations in which Jewish and Arab leaders would take part.

If the present floundering continues, the hope of a peaceful solution will become increasingly remote. The antagonism of the Arab leaders is daily becoming more envenomed. As the Arab states become increasingly aroused, the position of some Jewish groups is becoming correspondingly extreme.

Certain facts seem by now to be plain.

The commonwealth of Palestine is not going to be established through any unilateral armed imposition on the part of the British government.

It will not be created as a result of mere protestations of sympathy on the part of the United States.

The commonweath will only come into being when the United Nations Organization decides, as it must, that the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine is essential to world peace and to world stability. Unless the International Trusteeship Council to be set up by the United Nations Organization is charged with the obligation of carrying out such a decision, the commonwealth of Palestine will continue to be an ideal and not a reality. Only the United Nations Organization itself, representing the concerned determination of the free peoples of the world, will possess the necessary authority to achieve a final solution of the Palestine problem.

The British government should, under Article 77 of the United Nations Charter, transfer its mandate over Palestine to the International Trusteeship Council as soon as the Council is established. Until then, if large-scale immigration into Palestine is to be permitted, the United States should share in the task of keeping the peace in that area.

FROM THE MOMENT the Council assumes jurisdiction the United Nations Organization should make available whatever armed force may be required to give assurance of security to all inhabitants of Palestine.

The Council should thereupon summon representative Jewish and Arab leaders for consultation as to the most desirable solution.

Should it prove impossible for the International Trusteeship Council, after full consultation with both Jewish and Arab leaders, to obtain their agreement to whatever solution it considers most equitable and desirable, the United Nations Organization should nevertheless decree that its decision be carried out.

Once this step has been taken, the International Trusteeship Council should set up a broadly representative provisional government in Palestine and intrust it with all necessary authority until such time as free elections can be held and an independent and democratic government can commence to function.

As soon as the Council is intrusted with a trusteeship over Palestine, unrestricted immigration should be permitted. Immigration should thereafter be interrupted only if the International Trusteeship Council, or the future government of Palestine, decides that such restriction is temporarily required for economic reasons. Such authoritative surveys as Dr. Lowdermilk's admirable report prove that immigration can be greatly increased over the year if an intensive program of irrigation and of power developments is undertaken.

UNLESS THE UNITED Nations Organization immediately assumes the responsibility for finding a solution, the danger of an outbreak in the Near East is very real. Unless all the major powers share in the responsibility for the settlement to be reached, the whole of the Near East will become a fertile field for power politics.

No people in the history of mankind have suffered more grievously than the Jewish people. If a free and peaceful world is within our grasp they must receive something better than illusory promises — something more tangible than hollow assurances of sympathy.

The declaration issued by the World Zionist Conference at London in August of this year is poignantly true: "Any delay in the solution of the problem, any attempt at half measures, any decision which, however favorable, remains on paper and is not faithfully and speedily implemented, will not meet the tragedy of the hour and will only increase suffering among Jews and tension in Palestine."

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

'Strike Votes'

May I summarize a few of the facts of modern industrial life under the Smith-Connally Act, which you dealt with in your leading editorial of October 29? Each of these facts have, I had thought, been fairly presented by press and radio during the course of our negotiations with the General Motors Corp.; for example, the New York Times, October 20 et seq., and particularly October 24.

A. Strike votes under the Smith-Connally Act are utterly meaningless and phoney. Even if all workers in said elections voted against the strike, a strike could be legally called. This is the considered opinion of NLRB attorneys.

B. In the General Motors election under the Act, it was well known that the vote would be meaningless. Both the corporation and the union so stated.

C. The controlling vote under the UAW-CIO constitution is by secret ballot, with due prior notice to all union members. A two-thirds majority is required. Such votes are now being held, and show the membership voting strike authorization in excess of 90 per cent.

D. General Motors, taking advantage of the known phoniness of the poll under the act and seeking to reduce the number voting, refused to permit polling booths in the plants. Until criticized by NLRB Member Houston before a House committee, General Motors had also refused to furnish payrolls or permit posting of notices in plants.

E. Despite the circumstances described above, more than half the General Motors employes now working voted in the Smith-Connally balloting and piled up an 82 per cent majority for strike authorization.

WALTER P. REUTHER,
Vice President, UAW-CIO, Director, GM Department.
Detroit, Oct. 29.

Two-Hour Parking

The Park Police Department has seen fit to restrict various parts of the Mall drives to a two-hour parking limit. This deprives many autoists from much needed parking space, and for what? Is there a greater need for tourist space in the wintertime (when tourists are least plentiful in Washington) than for Government employes for their daily bread?

I believe here is a solution equitable to all concerned. The two center lanes of the Mall accommodate one-way traffic. Parking is permitted on one side only of each line. If parking were permitted on both sides of these lanes, many hundreds of automobiles could be parked. The only danger or disadvantage that I can see is that vehicles using those lanes for traffic would be slowed down. Since the traffic situation on Constitution ave. and Independence ave. could easily take care of the high-speed traffic, this disadvantage seems negligible.

One bad consequence of the two-hour parking limit, will be the outflux and influx every two hours of Government employes and re-parking their cars in restricted areas. You can imagine for yourself the waste of time and citizens' money if such a condition is allowed to exist.

GOVERNMENT WORKER.
Washington, October 23.

Keeping The Peace

By Mark Sullivan

Marshall Speaks

THIS WEEK, General of the Army George C. Marshall, at the New York *Herald Tribune* Forum, addressed the American people on one of the many problems that deeply trouble them. So complex are these that guidance about them, even light upon them, is not easily available. This difficulty of arriving at confident conclusions was emphasized by General Marshall himself. The disavowal of dogmatism which pervaded his address is a part of the modesty and temperateness which has led to the very high opinion of him that is held by persons who observe him closely.

"I question that there is anyone among us who can provide a satisfying answer to even a small number of the searching questions that tax our minds today and sharpen our fears and weigh on our hearts. I certainly cannot provide the answers." Later, speaking on a special point, General Marshall further revealed the quality of his mind: "I have opposed dogmatism all my life, and think for a military man it can be a fatal mental disease."

But if there are none who can answer all the problems, there are some who have special equipment to answer specific ones. Where these exist, they are the best recourse available for average citizens who realize their own lack of adequate equipment for judgment. One question is the degree to which, in the light of our world responsibility, we should preserve military strength. This problem does not stand alone, it cannot be answered as if it were in a vacuum; it must be answered in the light of the other problems to which it is related. On this problem, General Marshall is a competent authority. About this, he does not lack confidence of judgment. He states his opinion, strongly and clearly:

"FOR THE MOMENT, in a widespread emotional crisis of the American people, demobilization has become, in effect, disintegration, not only of the armed forces but apparently of all conception of world responsibility and what it demands of us."

We went through this same experience, demobilization that became disintegration, after the First World War. Congress enacted the Defense Act of 1920. It provided for an Army of 270,000. But hardly before the President's signature on the act had dried, it was emasculated by an appropriation measure which reduced the Army to 160,000. (In reciting this experience, General Marshall does not mention the Navy, as to which our reduction of strength was even greater.)

General Marshall, having an exact mind, does not deal in "ifs." He does not say what many reasonably hold, that had we maintained moderate military strength during 20 years following the Great War, the cost to us, even measured in money alone, would have been only a fraction of what it cost to fight the recent war. General Marshall goes so far as to say: "Respect, it is true, is an intangible; but consider what it would have meant to us in tangibles had we commanded the military respect of Germany, Italy and Japan in 1939."

IT IS NOT that General Marshall contemplates war, he contemplates the prevention of war. He believes in a world order based on cooperation. States eloquently his faith that this will come. He believes in the United Nations Organization. But: "I personally am convinced that the organization has not even a remote chance of success unless it is nourished by the strength and fiber of the United States. Obviously if we have no manifest strength, the nourishment of the United Nations organization will be lean."

Finally: "If we are to nourish the infant United Nations Organization, and thus establish some possibility of a future decent world order, definite measures must be taken immediately to determine at least the basic principles for our postwar military policy. I have never felt so certain of anything in my life." And again: ". . . The military establishment cannot hope to insure the safety of the United States very much longer at the present rates of demobilization unless some permanent peace-time program is established, and at an early date."

General Marshall's address is more closely reasoned than can be even faintly illustrated by what is here quoted. The decision before the American people is whether, on a question that is important in itself and is indissolubly associated with most of our other problems, including the attainment of peace and its preservation, they shall accept the judgment of the man who not only gave them brilliant military leadership, but has capacity for profound thought about practical attainment of the objectives for which the war was fought.

Succinct

If a labor union calls three strikes on a small manufacturer, he's out.

N. B. HAFLEIGH.
Buchanan, Va., Oct. 23.

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

House Group Criticizes High Salaries in UNRRA

KLUTTZ

UNRRA: The number of its "high-salaried" executives here appears to be excessive to the House Appropriations Committee. The committee reports that 300 of the 1136 employes of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation are paid more than $5000 annually and it comments: "The committee believes economies could be effected through a reduction of this staff." . . . SOCIAL SECURITY: George Bigge, a board member, and Merrill Murray of the Baltimore office will go to Berlin to advise Allied authorities on reestablishment of social insurance in Germany. . . . FEA: Kenneth Warner, personnel director of Foreign Economic, has transferred to a similar job at the Office of Education. Jack Sundelson has resigned to enter private business. . . . CAA: T. P. Wright, administrator of Civil Aeronautics, is the new vice chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

DIARY NOTES: The Government Employes Council (AFL) is drafting a bill to give a 25 per cent increase in basic salaries to the Government's million per diem employes . . . Col. R. L. Harrison is slated to be given a more responsible job at Agriculture . . . Rubin D. Clark, fod consultant, and John T. McCarthy bakery consultant, were awarded exceptional meritorious civilian medals yesterday by War's Office of the Quartermaster General . . . Lynn Stambaugh who ran for the Senate last year in North Dakota as an independent, is reported to have been offered a top Federal job . . . CAA has a nice lady in charge of its aviation information desk by the name of Mrs. Kidder . . . As their requirements fall off, both the Army and the Navy plan the transfer of some of their hospitals to the Veterans Administration.

AWARDS: Distinguished civilian service awards have been presented to these employes of Naval Research Laboratory: Dr. Robert M. Page, for his work on the development of radar; Dr. Herbert Friedman, for his invention that made possible the mas production of crystal quartz oscillators, which are used to control radio circuits; Clarence E. Jackson, for developing new and quicker methods of welding, and to Dr. Elias Klein for developing underwater detection equipment for harbor and fleet base protection. . . . DELAYs in paying employes and former employes money due them are piling up. Here's one that came in yesterday from a State Department employe: "We have been working a 48-hour week since July 1 and we have not been paid one cent for overtime. Those of us who are on night schedules haven't been paid the 10 per cent differential. Protest is met with the quip to mind our own business."

An anonymous cynic who has a clever use of words today contributes her version of the evolution of a civil service worker. It's being used here merely for the fun of it after a bit of censoring here and there. Perhaps you have a different idea, and if you do, let's have it. Anyway, here's the cynic's version, and it's probably her own personal experience.

IF SHE'S A CAF-1

1. She blushes at dirty jokes.
2. She wants to marry a first lieutenant.
3. She thinks civil service leaves one intelligent.
4. She thinks men are nice.
5. She reads "What Every Young Girl Should Know."
6. She wears her wings exultantly.

IF SHE'S A CAF-2

1. She smiles at dirty jokes.
2. She wants to marry a second lieutenant.
3. She thinks the civil service leaves one fairly intelligent.
4. She thinks some men aren't nice.
5. She reads "How to Win Friends and Influence People."
6. She wears her wings hopefully.

IF SHE'S A CAF-3

1. She laughs at dirty jokes.
2. She wants to marry a GI.
3. She thinks civil service leaves one intelligent enough.
4. She reads "The Art of Love."
5. She thinks most men are nice.
6. She wears her wings doubtfully.

IF SHE'S A CAF-4

1. She tells dirty jokes.
2. She wants to marry a man.
3. She thinks civil service leaves one.
4. She thinks most men aren't nice.
5. She reads "How to Live Alone and Like It."
6. She still wears her wings.

IF SHE'S A CAF-5

1. She invents dirty jokes.
2. She wants to marry (period).
3. She thinks civil.
4. She reads "To Have and to Hold."
5. She knows most men aren't nice.
6. She would rather wear a ring.

IF SHE'S A CAF-6

CENSORED.

Alexandria Rummage Sale

The Carlyle Woman's Club of Alexandria will hold a white elephant and rummage sale at Christ Episcopal Church parish hall, 128 N. Columbus st., Alexandria, on Friday and Saturday.

Glass Reported Set to Retire From Senate

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—The Times-Dispatch says in a special story from Washington that it is highly probable that United States Senator Carter Glass will retire from the Senate next January 4, his eighty-eighth birthday.

The paper's story, written by James H. Latimer, a staff correspondent, ads that "announcement of Senator Glass' intentions to resign the seat he has held since 1929 may be forthcoming in the near future. It probably will not be made, however, until after the November 6 elections, and it may not be made until a few days prior to his birthday."

Absent Since 1942

Continuing, the Times-Dispatch story says:

"The rospects were revealed here (Washington) today by what can be described as well-informed sources.

"It was said that the ailing Senator, who has been unable to attend Senate sessions since June, 1942, has virtually determined on this course, and that there is little chance he will alter his plans.

"Any attempts to pressure him to adjust his retirement otherwise to suit the political convenience of "organization" or of anyone else—none, however, has been made, or is expected—are very apt to crack up against the adamant will and stubborn determination that characterized the man at the peak of his 'unreconstructed' vigor. For, it was declared by sources in a position to know, infirmities of age and illness may have incapacitated him physically but there still remains the granite-like streak of independence which in the past occasionally confounded friend and foe alike, and which may do so again.

"It was represented by these sources that Mr. Glass' choice of a retirement date was not motivated entirely by the fact that it will be his birth anniversary. There reportedly were two factors that kept him from bowing out before now.

Defies Pressure

"One was described as a typical Glass defiance of suggestions, demands and requests that he retire—a pressure which began in volume last winter and has continued off-and-on since then, culminating in the recent effort by John Locke Green, Republican treasurer of Arlington County, to have the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals declare his seat vacant.

"It is known that at least some hint—but apparently not much—of these urgings reached Mr. Glass. His reaction, in which those close to him were inclined to share, was that he wouldn't do anything that would look like quitting under fire.

"The second factor, also described as a strong one, sprang from the Senator's reported determination that the voters should have as fair a chance as possible at determining his elected successor.

"What he wanted to avoid, it was said, was any situation whereby the Democratic nominee might be hand-picked by the State Democratic Central Committee under the so-called party plan.

"By timing his resignation for January, he would give ample notice for would-be candidates to bestir themselves before the regular 1946 August congressional primary, logical time also for the primary to name Mr. Glass' successor. There has been some speculation that such a situation—with Senator Byrd up for reelection next year—might complicate things slightly for the junior Senator and his organization, but it was reported that while Mr. Glass had no desire deliberately to ambarrass his colleague, he would not allow this consideration alone to prevail . . ."

28 Candidates Admitted to Bar

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 30 (AP).—Twenty-eight persons, five of them women, were admitted to the Maryland bar today in a ceremony before the State Court of Appeals.

The candidates, all of whom had passed their bar examinations in June, were presented to the court by Attorney General William Curran.

Chief Judge Ogle Marbury responded for the court and Clerk Maurice Ogle administered the oath in the presence of many relatives and friends of the candidates.

Candidates included: Clitus O. Bordeaux, pr., Gaithersburg; Wilfred S. Carter, Chevy Chase; John R. Cupit, Arnold P. O. J. Gordon Flautt, Arbutus; Rudolph J. Machovec, Overleas; Earl Edmund Manges, Flintstone; John Burr Gould Palen, Glyndon; L. Awalt Weller, Westminster; Robert Burnet White, Salisburg. The rest were from Baltimore.

Norfolk-Knoxville Air Service to Resume

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines will resume daily fiights over its Norfolk-Knoxville route on November 15, it was announced yesterday.

Intermediate stops will be made at Elizabeth City, Rocky Mount, Raleigh-Durham, Greensboro-High Point, and Asheville-Hendersonville. A stop will be made at Hickory, N. C., when airport improvements have been completed there, it was said.

Service was suspended on the Norfolk-Knoxville route shortly after Pearl Harbor because of military necessity.

Front Royal Team Wins in FFA Fair

Winchester, Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.)—The Front Royal judging team with a score of 1,345 points has been declared winner of the contest held in conjunction with the recent Stephens City Middletown FFA Fair.

Other contestants in the order in which they finished were Handley, Mount Jackson, Woodstock, Luray, Gore, Middletown, Gainesboro, Stephens City and Berryville.

Liberated Allied Prisoners on Their Way Home

LIBERTY AT LAST—Allied prisoners of war, having spent bitter years in Japanese prison camps at Singapore, crowd aboard a landing craft to be transported to Colombo, where they will board ships heading for home

Dr. J. B. Woods Rites Held in Charlottesville

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 30 (Spl). Burial rites for Dr. James Baker Woods, native of Charlottesville, who died in Statesboro, Ga., were held yesterday afternoon in Maplewood Cemetery here.

Dr. Woods, a medical missionary to China for 48 years, was the son of the late Dr. Edgar Woods and Maria Cooper Woods. His father wa sa former pastor of the local Presbyterian Church.

He was one of the first students at Pantops Academy. Later he entered the University of Virginia, where he took his Master of Arts degree and later graduates from the medical school.

Soon after reaching China, Dr. Woods founded a hospital at Tsing Kiang Pu, where annually tens of thousands of cases were cared for by the staff of native doctors and nurses, under Dr. and Mrs. Nelson Bell, of Waynesboro, Va., and Dr. Kenneth Geiser and Mrs. Geiser, of Chicago.

Dr. Woods is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Smith Woods, and the following children: The Rev. J. R. Woods, of New Orleans, La.; Dr. J. B. Woods, jr., of Davidson, N. C., now serving with the United States Army in Japan; the Rev. Edgar Woods, of Winter Haven, Fla.; W. S. Woods, of Atlanta, Ga., now serving in the United States Navy; Mrs. T. L. Harnsberger, of Brunswick, Ga., and Mrs. E. O. De Camp, of McDermott, Ark.

John W. Manley

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 30.—The funeral of John Walter Manley, 83, retired farmer, who died at his home near Kidd's Store, Fluvanna County, was held this morning from Fluvanna Baptist Church. Surviving are one daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Herndon of Scottsville, and three sons, Joseph W. Manley of Shores; John M. Manley of Scottsville, and Clark W. Manley, of Salineville, Ohio. He also leaves one brother, Ross T. Manley and two sisters, Mrs. Amanda Morris and Miss Jennie F. Manley, all residents of Chores.

Mrs. Thelma G. Mulvey

Winchester, Va., Oct. 30.—Funeral services will be held Wednesday for Mrs. Thelma Green Mulvey, wife of Ralph Mulvey, who died in the hospital here Sunday afternoon. She was 22 and popular among the younger set. In addition to her husband, her mother, Mrs. Lela Richard Green, and three brothers survive.

John H. Gough

Winchester, Va., Oct. 30.—John H. Gough, a native of Frederick County, died Monday at the Catawba sanitarium where he had been a patient for nine years. Before becoming ill, he managed the Stonewall Orchards near here. A brother and two sisters survive.

Dr. Everett A. Land

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Dr. Everett A. Land, Norfolk physician, died today of a heart attack at his residence on Shore road. Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Lee Sawyer Land; one son, Everett A. Land, jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Wahlig.

1 Lb.-6 Oz. Baby Dies In Hospital Incubator

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.) The one-pound, six-ounce baby girl, born Friday afternoon at he Martha Jefferson Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Gaylon E. Wood, of near Charlottesville, died yesterday at the University Hospital, where she had been placed in an incubator by doctors in an attempt to same its life.

The diminutive child, the couple's first, was decribed by physicians as premature but was given a fair chance of survival at the time of its birth.

Tanker Blast Hurts 2

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Salvage operations began today on the small tanker White Wing evploded Monday at the Colonial Oil Company docks in Portlock, burning two deckhands, Walter Dennis, 39, and Oliver Fields, jr., 33, both of Mathews County.

Richmond Moves for Higher Than 40% Utility Assessment

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—The City of Richmond today moved to contest the State Corporation Commission's longtime assessment of local public utilities property at 40 per cent of its true value, instead of 80 to 100 per cent evaluation placed on other properties for taxation.

The city filed with the commission a request for "review and correction of the assessment" of the Richmond property of Virginia Electric & Power Co.

The commission has certified VEPCO Property in Richmond at a value of $5,042,962, on which the real estate tax would be $110,945. If this figure is estimated to be 40 per cent of the property's value, and a 100 per cent valuation is won by the city, the city would gain $165,000 additional revenue in taxes.

Other Cities Watch

If the 100 per cent evaluation practice is achieved, increased revenue of $400,000 a year would come to the city from other utility companies. All utilities properties in Richmond are assessed at $13,324,378, with a tax of $289,489.

Other Virginia cities and communities, half of whom assess utilities properties at more than 40 per cent and half at less, will find the Richmond action of major concern to their revenue situation. Richmond's ideal assessment ratio is 100 per cent, but at the present inflated real estate values, the rate has dropped to about 80 per cent, it is estimated.

Governor Darden more than a year ago criticized the SCC 40 per cent practice as "without excuse" and has said he would ask the General Assembly to make a study of the utilities assessment formula.

Hit by Haig Report

Other voices also have been raised against the 40 per cent practice of utilities assessments, including that of Dr. Robert Murry Haig in his survey of Richmond's financial condition.

The Haig report condemned the 40 per cent assessment and attributed it to no "analysis or arguments that can stand the light of publicity," but "probably" to "apprehensions of the tax attorneys for the utilities and . . . the grass roots of politics."

The State Corporation Commission in the past has explained its policy as an attempt to arrive at a uniform rate of public utilities assessment throughout the State, where local assessments range from 10 to 100 per cent of true value.

The city attorney's office expects, a spokesman indicated, that because of a crowded SCC docket for November and a busy month in store at the attorney's office, the petition probably will not get to a formal hearing before SCC commissioners for several weeks. VEPCO must be given 10 days' notice before such a hearing.

State Costs Spurt, Revenues Decline In 3-Month Period

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Virginia's revenues dropped and her expenditures increased appreciably in the three months ended September 30 in comparison with figures for the same period a year ago, State Comptroller Henry G. Gilmer reported.

The comptroller placed the quarterly revenues at $39,936,693.83, a drop of $17,454.01 from the corrosponding quarter of 19044. Sxpendiures aggregated $41,003,-026.15, compared with $30,852,-250.79.

Other items reported by the comptroller in comparison with the 1944 figures were:

General fund revenues, $9,416,-852.63 as against $8,928,703.86.

ABC sales, $16,563,449.64, compared with $17,094,103.08.

Gas tax receipts, $4,986,294.48, a gain of $1,086,000.

ABC Board expenditures, $14,-702,527.43, anu increase of $7,299,-959.99.

Highway department expenditures, $6,360,407.76, compared with $6,660,477.13.

Department of education expenditures, $6,417,991.78, as against $6,560,524.73.

$20,000 in Loot Found; 9 Held As Shoplifters

Baltimore, Oct. 30 (AP).—An estimated $20,000 worth of merchandise and cash which police said had been stolen by a shoplifting ring was recovered today after the arrest of nine persons—three women, five men and a 13-year-old girl.

City police reported they had taken five patrol wagon loads of merchandise from two East Baltimore houses and were seeking even more. The items ranged from expensive jewelry to a shopping bag full of eggs.

The arrests and recovery of the goods followed the questioning of two women picked up in a 5-and-10-cent store. Patrolmen William Lowe and Thomas Whalen said the women were carrying four shopping bags at the time of their arrest, and later led police to six others filled with items of all kinds.

The 13-year-old girl is the daughter of one of the women held.

Bus Plea Weighed

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—The State Corporation Commission took under advisement today three petitions filed by Citizens Rapid Transit Co. for local bus service linking Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus, Old Point Comfort and Buckroe Beach.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, Oct. 30 (AP) (USDA).—CATTLE—Receipts, 200, slow; representative classes about steady with Monday; common and medium cows, 9.00@12.00; canners and cutter, 6.50@8.50; sholly canners around 6.00; good weighty sausage bulls scarce, eligible to 12.00; bulk light and medium weight, 8.50@11.50.

CALVES—Receipts, 50; vealers scarce, active; steady with Monday; mixed lot, good and choice - 0 to 220 lbs., 15.50 to mainly 16.50; common and medium, 9.50@14.50; culls around 7.50; extreme lightweights down to 5.00; weighty slaughter calves, slow; few good, 14.00; bulk common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 150; active, steady with Monday at ceiling prices; good and choice barrows and gilts from 120 lbs. and above, 15.40; good sows 14.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; slaughter lambs active, steady with Monday; practical top and popular price, 15.50; mixed lot, good and choice wooled lambs, usually from 80 lbs. up and including buck, 15.00 to mainly 15.50; common and medium, 11.00@14.00; culls around 8.00; slaughter ewes active, steady; choice lightweight wooled and shorn ewes, 6.50; bulk common to good, 3.00@6.00 according to grade.

LIVE POULTRY (prices paid net to producers f. o. b. Richmond)—Receipts, liberal; market dull. Roasters, fryers and broilers, 25@26; mostly 25; fowl, 21@23; Leghorn hens, 18; old roosters and stags, 17.

HOGS—Receipts, 38; market at ceiling, 14.90 (fat) on good and choice barrows and gilts, 130-330 lbs. up; 100-130 lbs., 13.40; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.15; 350-500 lbs., 14.15; weights over 500 lbs., 14.15; good stags, 14.15.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 15.50@16.00; good, 15.00@15.50; medium, 11.00@12.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef-type cows, 9.00@10.00; good dairy type, 8.00@8.50; medium, 7.00@7.50; common, 5.00@6.00; shelly kinds lower; good beef-tyrt heifers, 12.00@13.50; medium, 9.00@9.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 10.00@10.50; medium, 8.00@9.50; light common kinds, 6.50@7.50; choice calves, 15.50; good, 14.00@14.50; medium, 11.00@12.00; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 14.00@14.50; good sheep, 5.00@7.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, Oct. 30 (AP) (USDA).—SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 6000; total, 16,000; active and fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts at 140 lbs. up at the 14.85 ceiling; good and choice sows at 14.10; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts 6500; total 7000; salable calves 1000, total 1000; fed steers and yearlings, excluding yearling heifers, steady; strictly good and choice kinds active, others slow, very uneven; largely butcher cattle run with cows predominating; cows steady with Monday's 25-cent downturn; bulls steady to weak; vealers fully steady at 15.50 down, lings sold at 18.00, the ceiling; steers and approximately 25 loads choice steers and yearheifers up to 17.75; best heifers, 17.35; good and choice stock cattle and stock calves very active at 14.00@15.50.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 4000; total, 7000; today's trade slaughter lambs steady to 10 cents lower; good and choice grades mostly 14.50@14.65, bucks 1.00 less; most common to low-medium sortout natives, 10.00@11.00; culls down to 8.00; slaughter ewes steady; common to choice, 5.00@6.50, according to grade; no action on yearlings.

Army Pressed To Relinquish Resort Hotel

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—With a strong implication that West Virginia's famous White Sulphur Springs resort should eventually revert to its former status, Charleston's chamber of commerce asked the Army today not to abandon two new hospitals until the old spa itself is declared surplus.

The chamber took note of reports that the Army is considering declaring as surplus two newly constructed hospitals at Martinsburg, W. Va., and Staunton, Va., although it had said nothing about the one-time Greenbrier Hotel, showplace at White Sulphur Springs, which is now Ashford General Hospital.

Letters were sent to all members of the West Virginia congressional delegation, asking for their assistance, and saying:

"So long as there is the slightest need for the White Sulphur Springs resort in which to hospitalize wounded veterans, it is sincerely believed that not one citizen of West Virginia wishes its use as a hospital discontinued. The citizens of the State gladly accepted the loss of "the White" during the war years and are just as willing to do so in the peace years if it is necessary.

"But when Army officials talk publicly of 'scrapping' new hospital facilities, designed and constructed as such within the past three years, including such elaborate appointments as special airport facilities, all at a cost to the taxpayers of millions of dollars, and at the same time leave the plain inference that they plan to retain possession of a famous resort which was converted and diverted to hospital use solely as a war emergency, we believe the entire population of West Virginia has a right to question the motives and judgment involved in such an action."

The Greenbrier, immediately after Pearl Harbor, ceased to be a hotel and became an internment center for German, Japanese and other enemy diplomats.

Its conversion into a hospital was started in the fall of 1942.

Hereford Heifer Brings $6100 at Foxhall Auction

Catonsville, Md., Oct. 31 (AP).—A prize Hereford heifer, FF Zatone Hattie, brought $6100 at an auction yesterday on thme Foxhall Farms of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Riggs to set a new record price for Eastern-bred heifers.

Altogether, 40 head of prize Hereford catjle were sold at the auction at an aggregate price of nearly $90,000 as bidders from all sections of the country sought to buy the bluebloods.

FF Zatone Hattie was purchased by the Bortz Brothers of Uniontown, Pa. Her full brother, FF Zatone Domino, was purchased by Helen M. Wright of Stafford Springs, Conn., for $6500, the highest individual sale of the auction.

The sales average reached $2392.

Many of the older heifers sold carried calves by TT Triumphant 29th, which the Riggs' purchased early this year for $30,000.

More than 1000 persons attended the sales.

Virginian Is Killed By Falling Piano

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Elmer Samuel Moore, 33, of the Pungo section of Princess Anne County, died late Monday enroute to a Norfolk hospital after a piano being moved on a truck accidentally fell on him. He was a lifelong resident of Princess Anne County and a member of the Tabernacle Methodist Church.

Baltimore-Cumberland Air Service Started

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 30 (AP).—Commercial airline travel between Baltimore and Cumberland began today, the first plane landing here at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon with one passenger, Harry F. Rockwell, Baltimore, who left the plane here.

The plane began its return trip to Baltimore from here at 1:50 p. m., with three passengers.

Md. Truckers Back to Work As Strike Ends

By the Associated Press

Truck service over Maryland roads returned to normal yesterday after a settlement of a wek-long strike of 1500 Paltimore drivers and of a one-day stoppage by drivers of eight Cumberland transportation concerns.

Both the Baltimore and Cumberland drivers received pay increases.

Other developments on the Free State labor front included:

Disclosure that approximately 18,000 workers at the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Sparrows Point were among the company's thousands of employes whose labor representative, the United Steel Workers of America (CIO) were refused a demand for a $2 a day wage increase.

Carpenters Still Out

Failure of latest efforts to settle the walkout of 1800 Baltimore carpenters affiliated with the AFL, but a report that negotiations between the union and employers over the carpenters' demands for higher pay was continuing.

Issuance of a directive by the regional War Labor Board calling for restoration, retroactive to May 7, of a 7 per cent cut in wages paid approximately 1300 employes of Bendix Radio at Towson.

Drivers of 58 concerns affiliated with the labor relations council of the Maryland Trucking Association were involved in the Baltimore strike, which had cut over the road traffic and local trucking almost in half.

New Contract Terms

A one-year contract between the companies and the AFL Freight Drivers and Helpers Local, No. 557, provided for 5 cents an hour general wage increase, liberalized overtime payments and allowances and increase of layover time for over the road drivers in distant cities.

The union had asked for $5 per week wage poosts.

Drivers of the eight Cumberland concerns went back to work after company representatives and officials of Local 453, Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, AFL, agreed on wage increases for over the road and city drivers.

Three cents an hour increases were granted city drivers.

Man, 50, Arrested With Girl, 15, on Honeymoon Trip

Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.).—Edward Seymour, 50, and his alleged wife, aged 15, were arrested by county officers here over the weekend at the home of a relative of the girl on request of Kingston (N. Y.) officers, Sheriff W. Strong Yewis said yesterday.

The information said Seymour was wanted for alleged abduction of the girl. Kingston officers also said, Lewis reported, that Seymour was out under $5,000 bond on a charge of assault involving the girl.

Arresting officers said Seymour told them he had taken the girl to South Carolina and married her there. He said they were on their way back to Kingston when arrested here. He was placed in jail, awaiting arrival of an officer from Kingston. He agreed to return without extradition.

He was arrested on a fugitive-from-justice warrant issued from a magistrate's court here under instructions from Prosecuting Attorney Clarence E. Martin, jr.

Area Methodist Youths Elect

Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.).—Christine Olson, Hagerstown, Md., was named president of the Hagerstown (Md.) Sub-District Youth Fellowship of the Methodist Church at an annual session here held in connection with an area rally and an annual Booth Festival.

Homer Lemaster, this county, was named vice president; Jean Lewis, also of this county, secretary; John Hoffmaster, Charles Town, W. Va., treasurer; to the Commission on Evangelism and Worship, Chloe Studwell, this city; on World Friendship, Florence Harrison, this county; and Community Service, Harris LeFew, Hagerstown.

The Both display of the Bunker Hill group was voted the most bountiful; that of Brunswick, Md., most valuable, and that of Calvary Church, this city, most attractive.

Riggin's Advice

Discipline Self to Cure Fancied Ills

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Self-discipline within logical bounds for those who have imaginary aches and pains is the real remedy for persons who are too interested in their bodily condition, rather than self-administered pills and tonics, Dr. I. C. Riggin, State health commissioner, said today.

Commenting on persons who "enjoy" ill health, Dr. Riggin said that 4 per cent of the patien's visiting a large city hospital recently had nothing wrong with them. These persons also "shop around" among local physicians, insisting that they are not strong, even after a doctor's examination reveals that they are in good health.

Finally resorting to self-medication, self-pity and morbid introspection, extreme cases develop pronounced melancholia, Dr. Riggin stated.

On a lesser plane are persons who believe they must take pills and potions to maintain vitality, medicating themselves with drug store vitamins, self-prescribed tonics, so-called health foods and other fancies suggested by friends in similar condition.

"It should be understood that nature herself, barring a real illness or accident, can usually be relied upon to keep one in good health, provided nature is given a reasonable amount of personal cooperation," Dr. Riggin said. "While it is a worthy motive for everyone to desire to preserve good health and vigor, it definitely is all wrong to take an overserious view and become absorbed in improving or maintaining this physical condition."

He suggested adequate consumption of good food as the logical source for vitamine, sufficient sleep, daily exercise and pushing the tendency to worry unduly into the background as the best methods of maintaining and improving both physical and mental welfare.

Bill Prepared To Boost Taxes In Cumberland

Cumberland, Md., Oct. 30 (AP).—Bills to authorize the city to sell $250,000 worth of water bonds and to allow the city council to levy not more than 90 cents for general expenses instead of the present 75 cents, were approved today for submission to the special session of the Maryland General Assemble convening November 5.

The measures will be forwarded tomorrow to Governor O'Conor, as requested by the State's chief executive.

Under the bill, money from the water bonds would be used to construct an auxiliary water line to the city, to erect a sediment basin and to make an addition to the filitration plant.

Mayor Thomas S. Post told Commissioner Hunter B. Helfrich his proposed bill to legalize gambling "will be an individual matter, and I'll not participate one way or the other in such legislation."

"Wouldn't you like a little gambling without fear of being arrested?" Helfrich asked, whereupon Commissioner of Water and Light William J. Edwards commented, "It's a hot potato."

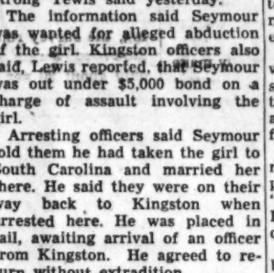
The council also authorized the sale of $40,000 worth of street improvement bonds by a vote of three to two.

Will Mark 150th Year

Christiansburg, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—A historical revue will be held as part of Christiansburg's 150th anniversary November 12. The Virginia Tech band will take part in the parade.

'BARNABY — By Crockett Johnson

Mr. O'Malley, how can Howard shoot a deer for us. We haven't got a gun—
No gottum gun . . . Nor, for that matter, have we a hunting license.
I have a license.
And Sigahstaw Indians don't use guns, Howard will pierce the heart of a running deer with a singing arrow from his bow—
But no gottum bow and arrow either—
Sellum old family antiques . . . A curio dealer offered rather an attractive price and so I—
I'd better tell Mom to buy a turkey for Thanksgiving after all, Mr. O'Malley—
CROCKETT JOHNSON



Ernie Pyle
Lives On

His great humanity is forever enshrined in our hearts. This book, his first unforgettable best-seller, inspired the great motion picture, *Story of G. I. Joe.*

Here Is Your War

ILLUSTRATED WITH SCENES from the LESTER COWAN PRODUCTION Wherever Books are Sold

$1

THE World PUBLISHING CO.

HOW A BABY GROWS

by Arnold Gesell, M. D.

AUTHOR OF INFANT AND CHILD IN THE CULTURE OF TODAY

A new kind of book about babies—a graphic account in over 800 photographs, each with simple explanatory text, of a baby's first years of life. A direct help to every mother in understanding her own child.

Only ONE printing available this year. To be sure of getting your copy, go to your bookseller today.

At all bookstores • $2.00

HARPER

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Neglected Tastes Will Shortly Be Gratified; Notes of the Theater

THE DIE HARDS among the last of the vanishing race that has been staunch in its adherence to the virtues of the old-line musical comedy and revue will be having thier innings shortly.

It was Al Butler, veteran avant courier of everything in the way of amusement from the circus to classic drama, who dropped by one notch behind the deadline Monday afternoon to uncork the news that the Shuberts are at it again and will be bringing a new "Passing Show" into the National Theater, for one week, beginning Monday night, November 12, smack on the heels of next week's "The State of the Union."

Willie Howard

Heretical as it may seem, there are those among the die-hards who will tell you that you can have the ultra-modern "Oklahomas" and "Carousels" with their ballet trimings, or your "Polonaises," with their cumbersome pageantry, if you'll give them in exchange an occasional "Red Mill," "Follies," "Scandals" or a "Passing Show," with the music lively, the comedy unsubtle and the gals cavorting according to tradition.

Well, here it comes, with that eminent dialectician and thoroughly droll fellow, Willie Howard, topping a cast that will be notable also for the inclusion of robustious Sue Ryan and the highly charged Bobby Morris, whose comicalities take various forms. In addition to being a funny number on the stage, Morris and his partner, Phil Rapp, have been turning out the dialogue for Fanny Brice's "Baby Snooks" broadcasts.

There is another lad in the troupe who also might bear watching. He is Gil Johnson, featured dancer. You won't believe it, but this Gil Johnson is the grown-up edition of the rotund youngster who used to appear as Tubby in the "Our Gang" comedies on the screen.

Altogether there must be 60 or 70 or 80 people in the show, because the billing says 100!

Quite a while now since anything of this sort has been along.

If a little of the eric Hallowe'en spirit can be carried over from tonight, it might be given vent at the Warner Brothers' Central Theater, over yonder on 9th st., beginning along about 11:30 o'clock Friday night, November 2, unless I am looking at some other year's calendar. At that time the Central will scare the daylights out of its audience with a double-feature preview of "Dr. Terror's House of Horrors" and "The Falcon in San Francisco." They tell me that compared with Dr. Terror, Dracula and the Frankenstein monster are a couple of milkfed sissies! Friday's regular bill will observe its usual schedule of performances, the last one ending at 11 p. m. in time to make way for the chills-and-fever business at 11:30. Regular run begins Saturday morning.

The war is over, yes, but there is still another super-duper fighting picture ticketed for the commercial theater in William Wyler's "Thunderbolt," recently completed and turned over to the the AAF. It is being previewed Thursday morning at 11 o'clock under the auspices of the service to which it is dedicated. More later.

Right in Midfield

Anyone having difficulty securing a pair of tickets for the Washington Redskins' Sunday football game will find his problem simplified for him by Sidney Lust's nearby Maryland theaters.

All that is necessary to get two tickets on the 30- to 40-yard line is to buy a $5000 victory loan bond at any one of the following Lust picture houses: Bethesda, in the suburb of that name; Hyattsville, you know where; Milo, Rockville; Marlboro, Upper Marlboro; Cameo, Mount Rainier.

Only one pair of tickets, to be given away free upon purchase of a $5000 bond, has ben allotted each theater, so the project becomes strictly a matter of first come, first served. Mr. Dust, at that, is placing a nice premium on your patriotism.

As a slight change of pace, Washington stage-minded lovelies might like to know that those who desire to appear behind the footlights at Loew's Capitol Theater the week of November 8 are invited to be "auditioned by Managing Director Gene Ford this Friday night at 8:30 o'clock. The "auditioning" will be restricted to physical qualifications—"pulchritude" is the overworked word for it—since the quest is for handsome young women to serve as "atmosphere" in a sumptuous "Little Cafe" scene Mr. Ford has in mind as background for his imported acts. Hal LeRoy, one of the best of the theater's dancers, will be headliner of the bill, if that is the inducement it ought to be. Applicants—and they must be 18 years of age or older to qualify—will present themselves at the stage entrance to the Capitol on date and hour as above.

Natural Bridge Plans $500,000 Bond Issue

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.)—J. Lee Davis, of Natural Bridge, for the past 19 years president of Natural Bridge of Virginia, Inc., was reelected to that post at a meeting held here.

At the same time, the management approved the issuance of $500,000 in first mortgage bonds, to be retired serially over a period of ten years, the proceeds from which will be used to retire the entire outstanding preferred stock of the company, consisting of 3,000 shares, to redeem outstanding first mortgage bonds already issued, and to provide additional working capital.

PICK-UP on Fifth Avenue

You could tell that they liked and loved in the first glance. Right away, the young ensign wanted to smother the girl in his arms, and immediately she wished to be smothered. Was this love—or a cheap and fleeting war-born passion? In November Reader's Digest MacKinlay Kantor writes a true drama from everyday life with an ending that will curl around your heart. Get your Reader's Digest today . . . before stands sell out.

Also in this issue

HOW WELL DO YOU READ? Most of us read slowly and *badly*. Fast readers generally absorb more education (and pleasure) than plodders. This helpful article lets you test your reading rate; tells how it can be raised at least 35%; and how you will benefit.

A WAC IN SHANGRI-LA. A plane crash hurled Margaret Hastings and two Army men into a jungle so wild it was marked "unknown" on maps. Read the girl's intimate, dramatic story of her 47 stranger-than-fiction days in New Guinea's "Hidden Valley."

THE NEWEST WONDER DRUG. Streptomycin works where sulfa and penicillin fail. It is effective against typhoid and undulant fevers; may prove potent against tuberculosis, leprosy, even whooping cough! Read how it was developed from soil bacteria—and the cures already worked.

VICIOUS PRISONER "KANGAROO" COURTS. Hundreds of county jails have brutal prisoner organizations of cruel and sex-perverted convicts who "take charge" of thousands of children arrested each year for petty offenses. How you can see that this horrible condition doesn't exist in your jail.

There are more than 30 articles of lasting interest, selected from leading magazines and current books, condensed to save you time, in this new issue.

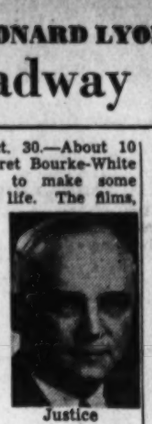
GET THE NOVEMBER
Reader's Digest
NOW ON NEWSSTANDS

10 minutes a day with The Reader's Digest keeps you a well-read, interesting person.

LEONARD LYONS

Broadway Bulletins

New York, Oct. 30.—About 10 years ago Margaret Bourke-White went to Russia to make some movies of soviet life. The films, "Red Republic," now is being shown at the Stanley. One of the scenes is of Stalin's aunt who is shown emerging from a chimney-less cave which was Stalin's birthplace . . . When she was asked to pose for this scene she agreed, but on condition that three toasts be proposed. First, a long life for her nephew, Stalin. Second, a long life for the Soviet Republic. And third, especially a long life for herself . . . "Why the special one for yourself?" she was asked . . . "Because I may need it," replied Stalin's aunt. "Tomorrow is my 101st birthday."


Justice Burton

Grant Parr, the NBC commentator who has been away from home for six years, was stricken in Naples on the day before he was to return to America. Parr may be hospitalized for a year . . . Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Rose, one of Tom Dewey's orginial appointees, will retire to private practice on December 31 . . . The new United States Supreme Court justice, former Senator Burton, is isolated on the court bench. He sits alone at the extreme right. The seat next to him is empty, being held for Justice Jackson who is in Nuremberg.

Before the war in Europe ended, General Patton was in London where he entered a tunnel leading to a staffroom. Two privates at the end of the tunnel failed to salute Patton. He roared at them. "Sorry, sir," they apologized, "but it was so dark that we couldn't see you." . . . "If you can't see me," Patton told them, "how do you expect to see Germans?" The general turned to his aide and roared, "Take their names and serial numbers." . . . The next morning Patton's aide took a piece of paper from his pocket and said: "Here are the names of those two privates." "Good," Patton roared: "Tear it up."

There are so many black marketeers at the Karlsplatz in Vienna that at unexpected intervals American, Austrican and British police rush there and fire into the air to disperse the crowds. There are just too many to arrest . . . Gabriel Pascal decided to appear as a bit-player—as Alfred Hitchcock always does—in his movie, "Caesar and Cleopatra." Pascal went before the camera in the final scene. Then he needed medical attention, because he was bitten by a camel . . . After Mayor La Guardia attacked the law firm of Goldwater and Flynn for being so influential, Ed Flynn wrote to the mayor and complained about his failure to mention, in his attack, the address of the firm.

When Major Boxer, the English officer who is the father of Emily Hahn's child and who is coming here to marry the author of "China to Me," was asked what he thought about her book and its autobiographic details, he said he didn't mind anything she had written. "But," he added, "I am amazed at her elephantine memory" . . . Mrs. Claude Pepper, wife of the Senator from Florida, stopped a policeman in Washington and asked him for a knife. "I want you to become an accomplice," she told him, "in my getting some autumn leaves from these branches" . . . The Mediterranean edition of Stars and Stripes may suspend for lack of personnel.

A returned veteran visited Frank Sinatra and showed him some souvenir pistols. George Evans, Sinatra's press agent, saw the singer examining the pistols and screamed: "Don't ever do that again. I once was press agent for another famous singer who handled a pistol—Russ Columbo." . . . Mayor LaGuardia was asked why he never has appointed any of Governor Dewey's former prosecutors to be magistrates. "Why should I make them judges," said Fiorella, "when the Governor never has made any of them judges?" . . . Henny Youngman, incidentally, "First he makes new traffic rules for Manhattan, then he moves to Riverdale."

Despite the centralization of the bureaus disposing of war surpluses, the Army and Navy still dispose of surpluses without the knowledge of the disposal agency. The Mead War Investigating Committee will substantiate the Honolulu Advertiser's story that at Pearl Harbor some of the surplus material was dumped into the sea . . . No double was used for Ingrid Bergman's skiing sequences in "Spellbound." Miss Bergman became expert at it in her native Sweden . . . Billy Conn met a soldier buddy of his who confessed that he was a hairdresser and would return to this profession after the war. "What kind of a business is that, anyway—dressing people's hair?" Conn scoffed. The hairdresser replied: "Is bashing in people's noses any better?"

Gertrude Lawrence was asked to inscribe a copy of her autobiography, "A Star Danced," and started to write the inscription. "What's the date?" she asked—and was told "October 26." "October? It can't be," Miss Lawrence insisted, "because this book was published in June and it couldn't possibly still be selling in October." . . . Rube Bernstein, the theatrical manager, received a wire from Hollywood to get two tickets for "Carousel" on 24 hours' notice. Bernstein wired back: "Impossible, unless you also agree to take two for 'Oklahoma' and 'Glass Menagerie.'" . . . The Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra is being revived. Many of its former musicians have straggled back from concentration camps.

The Stravinsky-Balanchine ballet, "Apollo," wasn't produced by the Ballet Theater for a long time. The rumored explanation was that S. Hurok, the impresario, refused to engage the four additional double-bass players Last Monday Oliver Smith hired the extra four men and produced "Apollo." Mr. Hurok told him: "What's this story about my refusing to hire four double-bass players in addition to the four we already have? If anybody had said we needed 16 double-bass players, I'd have gladly approved of using eight. But they asked me for eight, and since we already had four, I thought that was enough."

The community committee of the Public Library yesterday announced receipt of a gift of $467 from the Connecticut Avenue Citizens Association, the money representing unused defense funds.

COLDS FIGHT MISERY where you feel it—rub throat, chest and back with time-tested VICKS VapoRub

W. T. Childs, 66, Dies; Baltimore Civic Leader

Baltimore, Oct. 30 (AP).—William T. Childs, sr., 66, Baltimore investment banker and civic leader, died unexpectedly today at his office at Stein Brothers and Boyce.

His death occurred a few hours after lunching with a business associate. He was stricken with a heart ailment several months ago but apparently had recovered.

He had served as deputy city comptroller, as headmaster of McDonogh school, and was elected to four terms as president of the Advertising Club of Baltimore.

His widow and one son, William T. Childs jr., also an associate in the banking firm, survive.

Md. Airline Orders Five New Planes

By the Associated Press

James E. Ryan, vice president of Maryland Airlines now based in Easton, Md., said yesterday the company had ordered five new four-passenger, twin-engine planes at an aggregate cost of approximately $80,000.

The airline has been operating from Easton to Washington and Rehoboth, Del., since July.

Its Rehoboth runs are continuing despite the off-season, Ryan said, because public demands warranted it. During the recent peak, the airline operated seven daily flights from Washington or Easton into Rehoboth.

Purcellville Suspect Held in Martinsburg

Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.)—Joseph Mills was arrested at the home of relatives here Sunday night at the request of Purcellville (Va.) officers who said he was suspected of having robbed a railway express car there of $380. He was committed to jal lhere to await arrival of Virginia authorities.

Officers said they found $117 on his person and later recovered $123 he is said to have left with the housekeeper to hold for him.

For Sale—All Brand New
Miscellaneous Machine Parts and Supplies
Written Bids Must Be Received By 11 A. M., Mon., Nov. 5th, 1945

Miscellaneous Hex Head Cap Screws, Washers, Rivets.
Disston Parts—Saw Sets, Cutter Teeth, Raker Teeth, Links.
Drive Pulleys, Tool Boxes, Screw Drivers, Hammers, Cold Chisels, Sparkplug Wrenches, Double End Wrenches, Allen Hex Wrenches, Bench Oilers, Gas Pliers.
Grinding Wheels, Buffing Wheels, Polishing Wheels, Wire Wheels.
110 Air Motors W/ Hood, Thor,—LG 55, Left Hand Model No. 5336.
Kiekhaefer Parts—Gaskets, Gap Gauges, Starter Ropes, Handles.
Parker-Kalon Drive Screws—Type U and other miscellaneous supplies.

Goods Located at Our Plant
Inspection Invited!
The Lofstrand Co.
959 Selim Rd.
Silver Spring, Md. Phone SH. 1166

Why Thousands of Doctors Have Prescribed PERTUSSIN FOR BAD COUGHS (CAUSED BY COLDS)
PERTUSSIN must be good when thousands of Doctors have prescribed it for so many years. PERTUSSIN acts at once to relieve such coughing. It actually loosens phlegm and makes it easier to raise. Safe and effective for both old and young. Pleasant tasting, too!

USE 666 COLD PREPARATIONS
LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS
USE ONLY AS DIRECTED

THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN

MAISIE! Lovely Ann Sothern brings Maisie into your home tonight—the harum-scarum gal from Brooklyn, the showgirl with a heart of gold. You can't help liking Maisie—because everybody who meets her, does just that!
WEDNESDAY 9:30 P.M. WTOP CBS 1500 ON YOUR DIAL COLUMBIA NETWORK

REMEMBERED FOR THAT SPECIAL SOMETHING

YOU still take her to "see your etchings" done with birthday Boy Scout jack-knife when the sturdy oak was a sapling. Something then gave you the power to make a lasting impression–on tree and girl. Now you toast that great day together with

SENATE BEER

In 12-oz. and Quart Bottles

New Sparkling Personalities!
Tune Senate Beer's
"SONGS OF GOOD CHEER"
Every Thursday, Friday, Saturday
7:15 P. M. WOL

Senate's good old malt lustiness, its deep-bodied zest from long aging and its full, unrestrained tang etch it more deeply in Washington's affection year after year. Its appeal is in every drop because it is locked in by that extra special something—small bubble carbonation. Drink the brew that

"Holds Its Head High in Any Company

CHR. HEURICH BREWING CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Know the Pleasure of Tea at its Best
"SALADA" TEA
In Packages and Tea Bags at Your Grocer's

Advertisement
Gas on Stomach
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes painful, suffocating gas, sour stomach and heartburn, doctors usually prescribe the fastest-acting medicines known for symptomatic relief—medicines like those in Bell-ans Tablets. No laxative. Bell-ans brings comfort in a jiffy, or double your money back on return of bottle to us. 25¢ at all druggists.

Compulsory Training

Survey Needed; A Communication

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S decisive step in placing before Congress a recommendation for universal compulsory military training is one which demands the most serious consideration of every American. The President is to be congratulated for his straightforward statement of the only reason for which compulsory military training might conceivably be introduced—the national security of the United States.

The defense policy of the country is intimately connected with its foreign policy. Hence, the President must believe that for the foreseeable future this country is in danger from without. He must believe that this danger is so great as to warrant a departure not merely from an American convention, but from an American ideal. For America has been, during the entire period of its national existence, a sanctuary for those who believed that military power and its principal supplies, a system of conscription, are a direct menace to the ideal of the free citizen and the free state.

Our foreign policy is committed to the support of the United Nations Organization which embraces virtually the entire world with the exception of our late enemies in the field. The United Nations Organization includes arrangements for military sanctions against possible aggressors and breakers of the peace. It is difficult to see any emergent threat from any of our Axis foes. It must follow, therefore, that the defense policy chosen by the President envisages the possibility of action against one or more of our allies in the war which has just ended. This may be an altogether reasonable policy. We submit that it would be more welcome to the American people and more wholeheartedly accepted by them if this issue were placed frankly before them.

BUT THERE ARE serious shortcomings in the policy itself. The President emphasized that compulsory training would be mainly training in the handling of weapons and not mere drill, as though that were a guarantee of its effectiveness and worth. But what weapons are to be handled? What skill in the handling of weapons so technical as those of the present moment is likely to be of more than transitory utility? We have no assurance whatever that the weapons of 10 or even 5 years from now will be anything like the weapons whose use the young man of the present would be called upon to learn.

Again, the indiscriminate and unselective system of commencing the period of training at the age of 18 or at the end of high school will cause serious damage to the orderly completion of higher education and professional studies, a sacrifice which the country can ill afford. There can be no reason why, if compulsory training is necessary, it cannot be undergone at any time, say, between the ages of 18 and 24.

There has been too much waste already, during the war and in the months since the victories over Germany and Japan, of the brains and characters of young men taken from college and graduate school to invite its continuance by the establishment of a permanent system for the dissipation of talent. As an example of this conspicuous waste, under present Selective Service regulations (and the President's proposal would virtually continue these) a student who has begun high school before his eighteenth birthday may have his induction deferred, if he keeps his academic standing, until his graduation or until he reaches his twentieth birthday, whichever comes earlier. A college student, however, under the same conditions may have his induction postponed only until the end of the semester or quarter during which he reaches his eighteenth birthday.

All these considerations suggest that Congress would be most ill-advised to act on any of the present proposals for compulsory military training legislation, including the President's, until a much more adequate survey has been made both of the implications of our foreign policy and of the most efficient and equitable methods for organizing such a service. The military expert of *The New York Times*, Mr. Hanson Baldwin, and other competent students of military affairs have called for such a survey to be made by civilian leaders in education, business, industry and public life, with the aid of military and naval advisers. This should be the first step, and it should be taken immediately. It would avoid the great danger of the adoption of an ill-considered policy from which there could hardly be any retreat.

The university with which the signers of this letter have the honor to be associated has always cooperated actively with the Government in measures for national defense. Our wartime record of over 6000 alumni in all branches of the service and of over 150 dead in the service of our country demonstrates the high tradition of patriotism and devotion to duty which Georgetown has inculcated during the 156 years of its history. These facts make it all the more important to us solemnly to call upon all those who desire to see this country remain not only strong but also truly great, urging them to forestall all hasty improvisations and to seek for the highest wisdom in a matter so vital as that of our national defense.

JOSEPH T. DURKIN.
HUNTER GUTHRIE.
TIBOR KERKES.
JOSEPH SOLTERER.
CHARLES C. SANSILL.
GERARD F. YATES.
Members of the faculty of the Graduate School, Georgetown University.
Washington, Oct. 26.

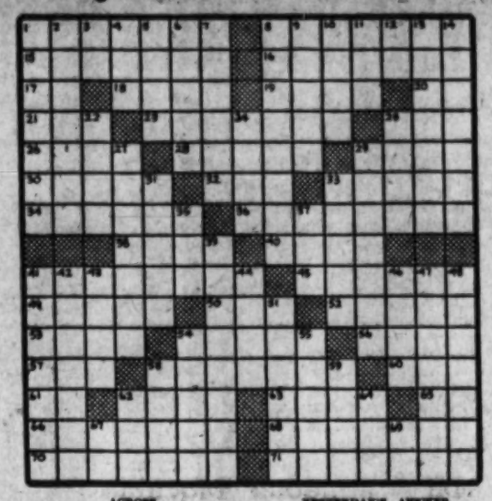
Farm Cooperative Delegates to Meet

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—The twenty-second annual meeting of the Southern States Cooperative will be held Thursday at the Lord Baltimore Hotel in Baltimore, with delegates representing 178,807 farmer members in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky attending.

Four district directors will be confirmed by the delegates. Nominated from District 2 will be Dr. Clifton F. McClintic of Williamsburg, Va.; from District 4, Owen Forbes of Guinea Mills, Va.; from District 8, C. M. Garnett of Mechum River, Va.; fro mDistrict 9, Col. Blaine Short of Campbellsburg, Va.

A year's report on work of the cooperative will be presented by General Manager V. G. Wysor of Richmond, and Treasurer O. E. Zacharias, jr., of Dichmond, will make his report. There will be discussion of cooperatives and taxation, and a panel discussion led by L. E. Raper of Richmond, membership relations director.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



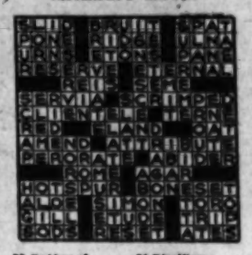
ACROSS

1 Quiet
8 Having elevated ridges
15 Awakening
16 Without light
17 Geometrical constant
18 Temperate
19 Low
20 Forward
21 Through
23 Apparent
25 Front rank
26 Pertaining to the ear
28 Lock
29 Game of chance
30 Hoard
32 Coterie
33 Twilled cotton fabric
34 Corroding
36 Competency
38 Portion
40 Bay color
41 Vine
43 Relating to memory
49 County in Iowa
50 Way
52 Poplar tree
53 Desolate
54 Penalized
56 Desist
57 Vociferation
58 Roasted
60 The I.
61 Peacock butterfly
62 Bond
63 Wings
65 Pronoun
66 Diet
68 Earthy
70 Secret doctrine
71 Holidays

DOWN

1 Feathery
2 Cancroid
3 More or less
4 Aggregate
5 Wife of Osiris
6 Man servant
7 Wardens
9 Expands
10 Bushy mass
12 Near
13 Huge
14 Thrift
22 Pandemonium
24 Boundary: var.
25 Vessel
27 Shoemaker
29 Nudist
31 Penetrate
33 Goddess of hunting
35 Procured
37 A male animal
39 Lightly
41 Oxidize
42 Aromatic
43 Grand old name
44 Crooned
46 Surfeit
47 Fancy
48 Prairie wolves
54 Brother
55 Cancels
58 Unfurnished
59 Hurl
63 Wager
64 Cycle
67 Japanese weight
69 And: Lat.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER



U.S. Recognizes New Regime In Venezuela

The United States yesterday established full diplomatic relations with the new revolutionary government of oil-rich Venezuela.

Before doing so, it was indicated that Secretary of States James F. Byrnes had been convinced by Ambassador Frank P. Corrigan that the new regime does not have any intention of upsetting Venezuelan oil production or interrupting the flow of profits to companies in the United States and elsewhere.

Venezuela is classed here as the second greatest oil producing country in the world, with the United States first.

Two More Recognize Government

Caracas, Venezuela, Oct. 30 (U.P.). Britain and Brazil have recognized the provisional revolutionary government of Venezuela, it was officially announced today. Guatemala, Paraguay, Cuba, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Mexica previously had granted recognition to the government of Romulo Betancourt.

New Martinsburg Bus Line Authorized

Martinsburg, W. Va., Oct. 30 (Spl.)—This city's first intra-city bus line was assured today with announcement by R. L. Emery, jr., operating a system now throughout the area, had approval of the Public Service Commission for his application to set up and maintain a line in this city. He received approval yesterday, he said.

Emery said today there would be a few weeks' delay before he could actually start service. Delivery of needed buses will be delayed because of strikes; he and City Council will revise a proposed schedule of stops; and the matter of fare has not been definitely agreed upon, he said.

The Gallup Poll

Public Needs More Data On Polio; Fears Exaggerated

By George Gallup
Director of American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 30.—Each year of the past three years has seen an infantile paralysis rate in this country of disconcerting proportions.

There has never been a period during which infantile paralysis has occurred to such an extent three years in a row—at least not since comparable records have been kept. So far this year (through October 20) 11,000 cases have been reported. Last year the total was 19,063, the year before 12,429.

Health organizations have done a remarkable job in educating the public about infantile paralysis, a poll just completed by the Institute shows, but considerable work remains to be done.

Fears Exaggerated

A large section of the public has somewhat exaggerated fears of the effects of the disease. Approximately one third think that poliomyelitis always leaves its victims crippled or paralyzed. Medical statistics show, however, that this is not the case. Out of every 100 people stricken with infantile, about 50 recover with no extensive treatment after the disease, while 30 recover entirely after a period of treatment, and the remaining 20 are left with some demonstrable weakness or die of the disease. The number who die, however, is less than 5 out of every 100 stricken.

Other highlights of the survey on what the general public knows about polio follow:

Approximately half the population think the disease is contagious, while the other half either believe it is not or express no opinion on the matter. Medical experts agree that the disease is infectious (resulting from virus) and may be contagious — communicable from one person to another. There is a difference of opinion among authorities, however, on the question of contagion.

Only slightly more than half of the people questioned could recognize the disease by its fancy name, poliomyelitis.

Review of Answers

About half the country has heard of the Sister Kenny method of treatment, and of those willing to express an opinion on the matter the great majority say they think this massage-hot pack treatment is beneficial.

The question in the survey, with a tabulation of replies:

Can you tell me another name for poliomyelitis or polio?
Correct answer 57%
Don't know and incorrect 43

Do you think infantile paralysis is contagious (catching)?
Yes 49%
No 29
No opinion 22

Have you heard or read about Sister Kenny or the Kenny method of treating infantile paralysis?
Yes 52%
No 48

From what you have heard do you think it is a good way or a bad way to treat the disease? (Asked only of those who have heard of the Kenny treatment.)
Good way 38%
Fair 4
Uncertain 10

"What do you think causes infantile paralysis?"

Replies are in order of the frequency of mention: Don't know, 48 per cent; germ (virus), 25; flies or insects, 8; unsanitary conditions, polluted water, 6; improper diet, malnutrition, 3; improper care, overexertion, weakening of system, 4; nerve defect, 2; inherited, born that way, 1; poor blood circulation, 1; miscellaneous, 7; cause not yet discovered, 2.

"Can you tell me any of the signs or symptoms which tell whether people are coming down with infantile?"

Don't know, 56 per cent; fever, 21; aches, pains, cramped muscles, 21; headache, 9; vomiting, 8; cold, 8; sore throat, 8; stiff neck, 7; fatigue, 4; backache, 2; miscellaneous, 2.

Does infantile paralysis leave all people who have had it crippled or paralyzed?
Yes 38%
No 56
No opinion 14

Govt. Order Is Aimed At Butter Speculators

By the United Press

The Government Monday cracked down on butter speculators. Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet ordered dealers holding more than 1000 pounds of butter to return the Government's 5-cents-a-pound subsidy before taking advantage of the 5-cents-a-pound wholesale ceiling price increase scheduled for November 1.

Jap Emperor Fortune Totals $106,041,000

Tokyo, Oct. 30 (U.P.).—Emperor Hirohito has a personal fortune of $106,041,000, comprising more than a million shares of gilt-edged securities, real estate holdings larger than the State of Connecticut, and more than a million dollars in cash, United States headquarters announced today.

In addition, the bespectacled "son of heaven" still has uncounted millions in art treasures, jewels and gold and silver bullion.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed that the Japanese government had submitted a report on Hirohito's real wealth in response to a directive. The information will be used by the economic and scientific section in formulation of plans for future Japanese economy.

Headquarters also disclosed:

1. United States Ninety-seventh Infantry Division troops have seized more than six million dollars' worth of crude opium, quinine and other drugs and narcotics in central Honshu.

2. The Japanese have been specifically prohibited from using the Nishina laboratory for physical and chemical research for studying atomic power.

Revealing the magnitude of Hirohito's fabulous fortune, headquarters said that the list did not include the holdings of 14 imperial princes of Hirohito's imperial household.

PIPE SMOKERS ENJOY LIFE MORE
when they light-up with RUM and MAPLE
PIPE MIXTURE
25¢ a pocket The ORIGINAL—Blend 783
A "friendly mixer" with other tobaccos

PERSONNAlly Speaking by WILLIAM BENDIX
Starring in "THE LIFE OF RILEY" Saturday Eve., N. B. C.

1—I'm walkin' along in Flatbush, and this lug sez to me, "Bill, your kisser's rough. Smoothen it up!"

2—I gets the point... also some Personna blades, because they give the smoothest shaves you ever seen.

3—And fast, too! Already I'm a Glamour Boy Personna-fied. Yessiree, guys: Use a blade that's got the edge.
HERE'S WHY PERSONNA Blades give you luxury shaves:
1—Made from premium steel.
2—Hollow-ground for keenness.
3—Rust-resistant for longer use.
Personna, 599 Mad. Ave., N.Y.C. 22
PERSONNA
Precision Blades
10 for $1 ... and worth it!

Stop That Cold TAKE ROBERTS COLD CAPSULES
35c AT ALL DRUG STORES

Top-notch SCOTCH yes, it's MARTIN'S

86.8 PROOF
Every drop is selected liqueur Scotch —the pick of choice Scotch whiskies.
MARTIN'S ORIGINAL V.V.O. BRAND Imported Scotch Whisky
IMPORTED BY McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC., NEW YORK

I HATE TO SCRUB LINOLEUM!
SO I KEEP IT CLEAN LONGER WITH WILBERT'S "No-Rub"* FLOOR WAX

● Yes, women of Washington and vicinity who hate the drudgery of scrubbing kitchen linoleum are changing to WILBERT'S! After washing the floor, simply *wipe* on WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX. No rubbing! And just see how long that linoleum stays clean!
Only imported Carnauba Wax is used in WILBERT'S. It's one of the *most durable* waxes known! Hence, WILBERT'S "NO-RUB" FLOOR WAX gives kitchen linoleum a beautiful finish that helps resist dirt.
Compare it . . . with any other floor wax at any price! See for yourself how Wilbert's "No-Rub" Floor Wax saves work, time and money. Get the original, the genuine, the ONLY "No-Rub" Floor Wax, today!
*The name "No-Rub" is the registered trade mark of Wilbert Products Co.

Most folks like a change — most folks like Wheatena
IT'S "DIFFERENT"
Before you can say boo the folks will be ready for "seconds." Yes, that's the way Wheatena disappears when you serve it for breakfast instead of the same old hot cereal. Such a swell change!
It's a tasty builder-upper, too. Wheatena is made of natural wheat carefully toasted to a special nut-like flavor. And it's quick cooking—quick as coffee. Surprise the kids with tempting Wheatena *tomorrow!*

IT'S THE WELCOME CHANGE FOR BREAKFAST!
The Wheatena Corporation, Wheatenaville, Rahway, N. J.

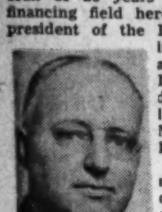
MANN'S Potato Chips

Any Snowflakes Big as Doilies
YES ☐ ? NO ☐
Exquisite five-inch patterns of lacework—melting! . . . Oversize snowflakes like that are on record—rare beauties! More often though, Winter is nasty. Still you'll make it be decent to your aging car, by changing to Conoco Nth motor oil now—safeguarding your engine's insides with OIL-PLATING!
Here's patented oil with the added ingredient to assure magnet-like action. And that's how lubricant is closely bonded in place . . . OIL-PLATED to surfaces which it shields from lots of Winter wear, including dread corrosion.
In fact where there's OIL-PLATING remaining surfaced the whole cold night, there's lubricant ready *faster than instantly* to oppose Winter starting wear. The more wear you kill off, the more you'll retard sludging and carbonizing. Do it today; get Conoco Nth motor oil — patented.
CONOCO
For Station Identification!
The big red Conoco triangle identifies Your Mileage Merchant's Conoco station. There's where to get good gasoline today. But look for new hushed power—new high-octane—in his NEW-DAY GASOLINE! It's coming quick! — *WHERE YOU SEE THAT CONOCO TRIANGLE!*
Continental Oil Company
CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL
Sanifant Service Sta. 1839 14th St. N.W. | W. S. Pruit 32nd and M Sts. N.W. | Hoffman & Co. 2919 N. I. Ave. N.E. | American Trailer Co., Inc. 4630 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. | Tom & Ernest 3614 MacArthur Blvd. | Atlantic Garage & Serv. Sta. 1439 I St. N.W., 742 9th St. N.W. | Washington Rubber Co., Inc. 14th and Belmont Sts. N.W.

Santelmann Made Head of Loan League

By S. Oliver Goodman

Rudolph W. Santelmann, veteran of 26 years in the home-financing field here, was elected president of the District of Columbia Building and Loan League at a dinner meeting last night in the Mayflower Hotel.



Mr. Santelmann

Mr. Santelmann, secretary of the Metropolis Building Association, succeeded Clarence E. Kefauver, whose two terms as head of the league were marked by substantial progress despite wartime difficulties.

Other officers of the league were elected as follows: Edward L. Aleer, vice president; F. Wilson Camp, secretary; Edward E. Buck-James, general counsel. Members of the executive council were chosen as follows: Fred A. Smith, Edward K. Jones, E. J. Carlson, Carl H. Ellingson and Edmond M. Emmerich.

Urges Veterans' Aid

In his address as retiring president, Mr. Kefauver urged representatives of the 27 associations to continue efforts in assisting returned veterans to finance their homes under the GI Bill of Rights. He pointed out that combined resources of the member associations had climbed from 190 million to the present figure of 240 million dollars.

Another speaker was Donald M. Hobart, director of research for the Saturday Evening Post and president of the American Marketing Association. Mr. Hobart cautioned the loan officials against "dream houses" of a "push-button" variety. The public, he said, is primarily interested in housing developments of a practical nature and structurally possible for the building industry to supply.

The principal demand, he pointed out, is for a moderately priced home. Based on a survey by Curtis Publishing Co., he said, the median estimated price all prospective owners expect to pay is $5943. Most of the prospects, he added, want a home ranging from five to seven rooms.

High Officials Present

Mr. Santelmann, the new league president, is a native of Washington and entered the employ of Metropolis Building in 1919. He advanced through the ranks and was made secretary in 1939. His brother, William F. Santelmann, is leader of the Marine Band, and his father, the late Capt. W. H. Santelmann, also was leader of the band.

Among the more than 200 attending the dinner were James Twohy, governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System; Dr. William H. Husband, president of the Savings & Loan Insurance Corp.; O. K. Laroque, president of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Winston-Salem, N. C.; Congressman Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Donald W. Allen, chief bank examiner of the District of Columbia, and J. L. Bailey, chief national bank examiner of the Fifth Federal Reserve District.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

Correction

Cumulative preferred stock of Hecht Co. bears a 3¾ per cent dividend rate, not 4¼ per cent as reported yesterday in connection with its being listed on the Washington Stock Exchange.

Local Dividend Voted

Directors of Seaboard Finance Co., whose headquarters are in Washington, have declared the quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share on common stock, payable November 10 to stockholders of record October 31.

Rate Cuts Drop UAL Net

The effect of both passenger fare and air mail rate reductions is reflected in the third quarter report of United Air Lines, released yesterday, which shows net income of $1,508,155, equivalent to 92 cents a share on common stock, as compared with net income of $2,269,672 for corresponding period of 1944. UAL's net income for first nine months was given as $4,113,116, equivalent to $2.48 on common stock, as compared with $5,194,509 for the first nine months of last year.

Mail revenues of United, reflecting the drop from 60 cents to 45 cents per ton-mile paid by the Postoffice Department, showed a decrease of approximately 15 per under those for the third quarter of 1944. Passenger revenues gained almost 20 per cent, despite lower fares, in line with a 34 per cent increase in revenue passenger miles.

Earnings Statements

Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore reports for 12 months ended September 30 net income of $6,798,443, or $4.73 a common share, compared with $6,696,656, or $4.64 a common share, for the preceding 12 months.

Republic Aviation Corp. announces net profit of $1,313,288, or $1.33 a share, for the first nine months, compared with $2,506,721, or $2.55 a share, for the first nine months of 1944.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. reports for quarter ended September 30 consolidated net income of $1,343,295 after all charges, equal after preferred dividend requirements to .38c a share on 1,618,295 shares of common stock. This compares with $1,889,847 or 72 cents a share on 1,602,488 share of common in September 30, 1944.

Quotations on N. Y. Stock Exchange

By the Associated Press

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,170,000 shares; previous day, 1,260,000; week ago, 1,369,690; year ago, 676,210; two years ago, closed; January 1 to date, 300,947,543; year ago, 213,795,349; two years ago, 241,617,754.

Dow-Jones Stocks

New York, Oct. 30.—	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Ch.
30 inds.	183.70	184.61	182.88	184.16	—0.66
20 rails.	58.78	59.41	58.47	59.22	+0.28
15 utils.	35.99	36.38	35.75	36.30	+0.23
65 stocks	68.26	68.76	67.92	68.58	+0.13

Transactions in stocks used in averages: Today—Industrials, 58,100; rails, 67,990; utilities, 74,500; 65 stocks, 228,590.

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab	2	77⅛	77¼	77⅛	— ⅛
ACF-Brill Mot.	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Acme Sil	4	32¾	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
Adams Exp	9	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Addressog- Mult	3	29	28¼	28½	— 1⅛
Air Reduction	12	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Alleghany Corp	37	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Alleghany pf	11	53	52	53	+ ⅛
Alleghany pr pf	4	64	64	64	— ⅛
Alleg Lud Stl	5	36½	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
Allen Industries	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye	15	174	172	174	— ⅛
Allied Kid	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Allied Mills	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs	14	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg	16	49⅜	48¾	49⅜	— ⅛
Allis CMfg pfcld	7	122½	121¾	122½	— ¾
Amal Leather	7	6¾	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
Amal Leather pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Amerada Pet	1	139¾	139¾	139¾	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch Del	5	37	36⅞	37	— ⅛
Am Airlines	18	79¾	78	79¾	— ⅛
Am Bank Note	8	32¼	30⅜	31¼	— 1⅛
Am Bosch	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Shoe	4	50½	49½	50½	— ⅛
Am Cable &Rad	32	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Can	1	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy	13	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	— ⅛
Am Ch & Cable	7	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Am Colortype	3	23	23	23	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	4	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Am Distill	4	41½	41	41½	— ⅛
Am Encaus Til	3	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅛
Am European	7	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	19	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Am & F P6pf	2	106⅛	106	106⅛	— ⅛
Am &FP5½pf	1	114	114	114	— ⅛
Am Hawaiian SS	2	44½	44	44½	— ⅛
Am Hide & Lea	29	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
Am Home Prod	5	90½	89½	89½	— 1
Am Ice	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Am Internatnal	4	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Locomot	52	35½	35	35½	— ⅛
Am Locomot pf	3	118	117½	118	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy	16	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Am M & Met	5	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Am Mach & Fdy	5	31½	31	31½	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	41	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	3	88	87	87	— ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	6	79¾	78½	79	— ⅛
Am Rad & St S	82	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill	50	27⅞	26¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz	3	28¾	28½	28½	— ⅛
Am Seating	12	30	29½	30	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R	39	58⅛	57¾	58⅛	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs	43	40½	38	40⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores	4	24	24	24	— ⅛
Am Stove	29	29	28⅜	29	— ⅛
Am Sugar Ref	7	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf	1	147	147	147	— ⅛
Am Sumat Tob	1	41¾	41¾	41⅝	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel	21	186⅛	186	186⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
Am Tob B	5	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs	14	58⅜	57½	57½	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	25	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
Am W Wks pf	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	15	23	22½	22½	— ⅛
Am Wool pf	1	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	27	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop	33	38¾	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
Anchor Hock Gl	2	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Anderson Clay	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
A P W Prod	17	7	7	7	— ⅛
Armour & Co	42	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
Armour pr pf	3	110½	110	110½	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork	6	55⅝	55½	55⅝	— ⅛
Arnold Const	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Artloom Corp	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods	2	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Atch T & S F	25	95½	94½	95	— ⅛
Atch T&SF pf	1	114	114	114	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line	7	69¾	68¼	69⅛	+ 1
Atl G&W Indies	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refining	8	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp	31	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Atlas Tack	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Autocar Co	2	19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
Aviation Corp	112	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Avco Corp rts	1170	1	1	1	— ⅛
Bald Loc	41	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ 1
Balt & Ohio	68	22	21	21⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	33	36	35	35⅞	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	11	19⅛	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Barber Asph	6	39¼	38¾	39¼	— ⅛
Barker Bros	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ 1⅛
Barnsdall Oil	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Baruk Cigars	2	44	43½	44	— ⅛
Beatrice Cream	2	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
Beech Airc	36	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
Beech-Nut Pack	1	126½	126½	126½	— ⅛
Belding-Hem	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
CMFW TAOIN	on7		JQ&&		—
Bell Aire	23	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
Bell & Howell	3	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat	8	57	56⅛	57	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln	4	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Best Foods	16	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel	57	93¼	91⅞	92¼	— 1
Bigelow-Sanf	2	67	67	67	— ⅛
Black&Decker	11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox	23	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane	33	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Brass	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
Boni Stra	13	23	22½	23	— ⅛
Borden Co	18	44¼	43⅞	44¼	— ⅛
Borg-Warner	16	50½	48½	50	+ ⅛
Boston&Maine	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Braniff Airw	18	25¼	24½	25	— ⅛
Bridgeport Brass	11	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg	1	48	47	47	— 1
Bristol-Myers	3	67¾	67	67	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas	13	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Balke	10	23½	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	38	17¾	16⅞	17¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel	16	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
Bulova Watch	3	31	31	31	— ⅛
Burlington Mills	16	35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Burlington rts pf	1109	¼	109	109¼	+ ¼
Burr Add Mach	17	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Bush Te minal	14	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros	4	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
Byron Jackson	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	11	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
Byron Jackson	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
CIT Financial	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc	23	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Calumet & H	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Cambell Wy	4	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
Campbell W & C	5	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	41	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl	1	40	40	40	— ⅛
Carrier Corp	12	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	— ⅛
Carrier Cp pf	1	70	70	70	— ⅛
Case J I Co	37	42¾	42	42	— ⅛
Caterpill Trac	10	68⅝	67¾	68⅛	— ⅛
Celanese Corp	32	51	50	50¾	— ⅛
Celanese 1st pf	2	107¼	107	107	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre	10	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cent Hd N J	1	144	144	144	— ⅛
Cent Violeta	8	33	32½	33	— ⅛
Century R M	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas	9	40¼	40	40½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Pd	30	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Champ Paper	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
Chesa & Ohio	27	57	56½	57	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill	32	9½	9	9½	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A	36	22¼	21	21¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	7	10	9¾	10	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf	4	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Chi M S & Pac	27	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi M S & P pf	14	66½	66	66½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order	5	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W	5	43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Chi & N W pf	4	69¾	69	69¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	2	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Chi Rn I & Pac	1	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ 1⅛
Chi Yell Cab	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O	1	18¾	18½	18¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp	48	123	121¾	122¾	— ⅛
C I T Financ	18	52	51	51¾	+ ⅛
Cities Service	13	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅛
Clark Equip	2	60	59⅝	60	— ⅛
Climax Molb	14	38¼	38	38¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody	2	50½	50	50	— ⅛
Colgate-Pal-P	11	42¾	41½	42¼	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	2	43½	43½	43½	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir	10	15	15	15	— ⅛
Colum Br Cor A	41	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&El	81	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6% pf	3	107½	106½	107	+ ⅛
Colum Pict	8	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Coml Credit	10	46¼	45¾	46¼	— ⅛
Coml Solvents	23	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅛
Comwlth Edis	32	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
Comwlth & Sth	2				—
Com & Sth pf	12	117	116⅝	117	— ⅛
Conde Nast	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
Congoleum Na	16	35¼	34¾	35	— ⅛
Consol Cigar	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Cons Copperm	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cons Edison	65	33¼	33	33¼	— ⅛
Cons Coal Md	15	5¼	5	5¼	— ⅛
Cons Film Indpf	6	34½	34	34½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Cons Nat Gas	41	41	41	41	— ⅛
Con R R Cubapf	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Cons Vultee	11	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf	8	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Consoln Coal	42	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Container Corp	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Cont Bak	18	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cont Bak pf	1	106	105	105	+ 1
Cont Can	17	45⅜	44¾	45	— ⅛
Cont Can pf	3	107⅝	107¼	107¾	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib	8	15⅛	14¾	15	— ⅛
Cont Ins	3	55½	55½	55½	— ⅛
Cont Motors	55	15⅜	15	15⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del	17	35½	35	35	— ⅛
Cont Steel	1	37⅞	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess	12	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl	8	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
Corn Products	5	70	69¾	69¾	— ⅛
Cornell-Dub El	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Corning Glass	6	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Coty Inc	3	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Coty Internat	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co	13	39	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Crosley Corp	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Crown Cork & S	10	51¾	49¾	51¾	+ 1¾
Crown Zellerb	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Crown Zell $4 pf	1	118	117¾	118	— ⅛
Crucible Steel	10	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Stl pf	4	106	105¾	106	— ⅛
Cub-Am Sugar	15	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	41	45⅛	44	45	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	28	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf	3	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright	55	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A	1	28¼	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer	7	29¾	28½	28½	— 1
Davega Stores	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem	10	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
Deere & Co	13	44¾	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf	3	38⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	10	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack&West	27	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison	14	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Devoe&R A new	22	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
Diamond Match	3	42	41¾	42	+ ⅛
Diamn Match pf	4	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Diam T Motor	19	25	23¾	25	+ 1
Dist Corp-Seag	14	72½	70	72½	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup	8	38	38½	38	— ⅛
Doehler-Jarvis	17	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Dome Mines	4	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft	8	91¾	89¼	91¾	+ 1¾
Dresser Indust	29	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Duplan Corp	4	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Du Pont de N	4	182¼	181¾	182¼	— ⅛
Eagle-Pich	5	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	11	91	89	91	— ⅛
East G Stl	5	29¾	28⅛	29¾	+ 1¼
Eastman Kodak	6	210	207	210	+ 3¼

	Sales. Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Eaton Mfg	2	63	63	63	— ½
Ekco Prod	2	32	31¾	32	— ⅛
Ekco Prod pf	20	150	150	150	— ⅛
Edis Bros Strs	1	35	35	35	— ⅛
Elastic Stop N	5	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite	16	61½	60½	61½	— ⅛
Elec Boat	12	18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
El Power & Li	158	18⅝	16⅝	18⅝	+ 1⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	2	140¾	140	140	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	150	150	150	— ⅛
El Storage Bat	5	50	49½	50	— ⅛
Emerson El M	15	22	22½	23	+ ⅛
Emerr Rad & Ph	1	21¾	21¾	21⅝	— ⅛
Endicott-John	1	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	+ 1⅛
Eng Pub Service	21	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅛
Equit Off Bldg	15	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR	92	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A	1	79¼	79¼	79¼	—
EurekaVCleaner	21	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	—
Ex-Cell-O	21	59½	58¾	59	+ 2⅛
Evans Products	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse	2	60	59¾	59¾	— 1⅛
Fajardo Sugar	17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	— ⅛
FarnsTel & Rad	15	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
Fed Mot Truck	3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Federal D Strs	3	44	44	44	— ⅛
Fid P Fire Ins	2	61½	61¼	61½	— ⅛
Firestone T & R	11	69¼	68	69¼	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs	2	57½	57	57	— ⅛
Flintkote	8	31⅝	31½	31⅝	— ⅛
Florence Stove	1	50	5	5	— ⅛
FlorsheimShoeA	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Fod Fair Strs	2	25½	25	25	— ⅛
Food Machinery	2	71	70½	71	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	9	26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	3	20½	20	20	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph	14	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	— ⅛
Fruehauf Tra 17		64½	63¾	64⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell Co	12	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert)	38	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
Gardner-Denver	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind	46	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont	62	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Invest	14	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans	1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅛
Gen Baking	11	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	5	33	31½	33	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar	3	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅛
Gen Elec	54	46⅞	45⅞	46⅛	— ⅛
Gen Foods	1	101	101	101	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	93	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Gen Mills	6	48	47	48	— ⅛
Gen Motors	85	72⅛	71½	72¼	+ ⅛
Gen Out Advt	8	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq	5	30½	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gen Pub Serv	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal	5	36⅜	35½	36¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	34	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Gen Refract	4	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
Gen Tel Corp	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub	16	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R	21	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros	21	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros pf	1	104	104	104	— ⅛
Gliddon Co	6	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+ ⅛
Gliddon cv pf	6	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ⅛
Godef Brew	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Goodall-Sanf	3	34¾	34	34¾	+ ⅛
Goodrich (BF)	10	70	68¾	70	+ 1
Goodr (BF) pf	2	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
Goodyr T & R	11	69½	68¾	69½	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery	3	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
Graham-Paig M	209	9¼	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
Granby Con M	39	9½	8¾	9¼	— ⅛
Granite City Stl	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Grant (W T)	5	28¾	28¼	28¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gt Southn R pf	28	58½	57¼	58½	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
Green (H L)	1	69	69	69	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp	62	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
Grumman Aire	21	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	29	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Oh	14	24	23½	24	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&O pf	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	16	58	57¾	58⅛	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print	5	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
Harb-Walker	7	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Hart Sch & M	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Hat Corp Am A	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Hayes Indust	12	13¾	13¾	13

Text of Truman's Address on Wages, Prices

The text of President Truman's broadcast last night follows:

Fellow Citizens:

On August 18, 1945, four days after the surrender of Japan, I issued Executive Order 9599 which laid down the guiding policies of your Government during the transition from war to peace.

Briefly stated these policies are:

First, to assist in the maximum production of civilian goods.

Second, as rapidly as possible to remove Government controls and restore collective bargaining and free markets.

Third, to avoid both inflation and deflation.

Those are still our policies.

One of the major factors determining whether or not we shall succeed in carrying out those policies is the question of wages and prices. If wages godown substantially, we face deflation. If prices go up substantially we face inflation. We must be on our guard, and steer clear of both these dangers to our security.

What happens to wages is important to all of us—even to those of us who do not work for wages.

It is important to business, for example, not only because wages represent an essential item in the cost of producing goods, but because people cannot buy the products of industry unless they earn enough wages generally.

Important to Farmers

What happens to wages is also important to the farmer. The income he earns depends a great deal on the wages and purchasing power of the workers in our factories and shops and stores. They are the customers of the farmer and cannot buy farm products unless they earn enough wages.

The fact is that all of us are deeply concerned with wages, because all of us are concerned with the well-being of all parts of our economic system.

That is a simple truth. But like all simple truths, it is too often forgotten. Management sometimes forgets that business cannot prosper without customers who make good wages and have money in their pockets; labor sometimes forgets that workers cannot find employment and that wages cannot rise unless business prospers and makes profits.

Like most of you, I have been disturbed by the labor difficulties of recent weeks. These difficulties stand in the way of reconversion; they postpone the day when our veterans and displaced war workers can get back into good peacetime jobs. We need more of the good sense, the reasonableness, the consideration for the position of the other fellow, the teamwork which we had during the war.

It has been my experience in public life that there are few problems which cannot be worked out, if we make a real effort to understand the other fellow's point of view, and if we try to find a solution on the basis of give-and-take, of fairness to both sides.

I want to discuss the wage problem in just that spirit, and I hope that all of us in the United States can start thinking about it in that way.

Let me begin by putting labor's position before you. I do not think all of us understand how hard a blow our industrial workers have suffered in the shift from war production to peace production.

You do know that sudden total victory caused millions of war workers to be laid off with very short notice or none at all. While we hope to overcome that condition before too many months are passed, unemployment is hardly a suitable reward for the contribution which veterans and war workers have made to victory.

Several months ago I urged the Congress to amend the unemployment compensation law so as to help workers through the difficult months of unemployment until reconversion could be effected. The Congress has not yet passed that legislation.

Solely Up to Congress

The responsibility for that is solely up to the Congress—and specifically I mean the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. I hope that this Committee will fulfill its obligation to the people of the Nation, and will give the members of the House an early chance to vote on this important legislation. We must all recognize that legislation which will help sustain the purchasing power of labor until reconversion is completed, benefits not labor alone but all of us—business, agriculture, white-collar workers and every member of our economic society.

I am sure that the workers of the Nation, those who depend upon manual labor for a livelihood, also feel a deep concern about full employment legislation which is now pending in the Congress. It is essential that the Congress speedily adopt some effective legislative which embodies the principles underlying full employment.

The American people are entitled to know now that this Government stands for prosperity and jobs—not depression and relief. Passage of a full employment bill will give the American people this assurance.

The responsibility for the damaging delay in enacting this legislation is definitely at the door of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives.

I am also sure that the workers of the Nation feel the same way about what is now happening to the United States Employment Service in the Senate and in the House. During the next year, millions of workers will have to look to efficient and centralized employment offices to find jobs for them anywhere in the country. The United States Employment Service has done so much during the war, and can do so much during the months ahead if it can continue to operate as a Nation-wide and unified organization, that I hope the Congress, for the time being, will keep this great public service under Federal management.

But quite as important as these problems of unemployment is the fact that the end of the war has meant a deep cut in the pay envelope of many millions of workers. I wonder how many of you know that many warworkers have already had to take, or will soon have to take, a cut in their wartime pay by one-quarter or more. Think of what such a decrease in your of income would mean to you and to your families.

Now, how does it happen that pay envelopes are being cut so deeply? There are three reasons.

First, there is the present decrease in the number of hours of employment. During the past few years of war, millions of workers were asked to put in abnormally long hours of work. Now that the need is past, the 40-hour week is being restored.

How Reductions Are Made

The change-over from a 48 to a 40-hour week means a decrease in take-home pay, the amount in the envelope. That decrease is much more than just the loss of eight hours' pay. Workers have been receiving time and a half for overtime—for all the hours they worked over 40. That overtime pay is now gone in the change to a 40-hour week. The result has been a decrease of almost one quarter in the workers' weekly pay.

Second, weekly pay is being cut because many jobs are being reclassified to lower paying grades. The individual worker will feel these particularly when he changes from one job to another, starting at the bottom of the grade.

Third, the pay envelopes of workers will be thinner because millions of workers who were employed in the highly paid war industries will now have to find jobs in lower-wage, peacetime employment.

These three factors added together mean a drastic cut in the take-home pay of millions of workers. If nothing is done to help the workers in this situation, millions of families will have to tighten their belts—and by several notches.

20 Billions Estimated Cut

It has been estimated that, unless checked, the annual wage and salary bill in private industry will shrink by over 20 billions of dollars. That is not going to do anybody any good—labor, business, agriculture, or the general public.

The corner grocer is going to feel it, as well as the department store, the railroads, the theaters, and the gas stations—and all the farmers of the Nation.

It is a sure road to wide unemployment.

This is what is known as deflation, and it is just as dangerous as inflation.

However, we must understand that we cannot hope, with a reduced work week, to maintain now the same take-home pay for labor generally that it has had during the war. There will have to be a drop. But the Nation cannot afford to have that drop too drastic.

Wage increases are therefore imperative—to cushion the shock to our workers, to sustain adequate purchasing power and to raise the national income.

There are many people who have said to me that industry cannot afford to grant any wage invreases, however, without obtaining a corresponding increase in the price of its products. And they have urged me to use the machinery of Government to raise both.

This proposal cannot be accepted under any circumstances. To accept it would mean but one thing—inflation. And that invites disaster. An increase in wages, if it were accompanied by an increase in the cost of living would not help even the workers themselves. Every extra dollar that would be put in their pay envelopes under those circumstances would be needed to meet the higher living expenses resulting from increased prices.

Obviously, such a juggling of wages and prices would not settle anything or satisfy anyone. A runaway inflation would be upon us.

When inflation comes and the cost of living begins to spiral, nearly everybody suffers. Wage increases, under those conditions, would defeat their own purpose and mean nothing to labor. White-collar workers would find that their fixed salaries buy less food and clothing than before. Farmers' incomes would shrink because they would have to pay so much more for what they buy. Increased earnings would mea nnothing to business itself. War bonds, insurance policies, pensions, annuities, bonds of all kinds would shrink in value, and their incomes would dwindle in buying power.

Therefore, wherever price increases would have inflationary tendencies, we must above all else hold the line on prices. Let us hold vigorously to our defense inflation. Let us continue to hold the price line as we have held it since the spring of 1943. If we depart from this program of vigorous and successful price control, if we now begin to let down the bars, there will be no stopping place.

Experience After Last War

After the last war, this Nation was confronted by much the same problem. At that time we simply pulled off the few controls that had been established, and let nature take its course. The result should stand as a lesson to all of us. A dizzy upward spiral of wages and the cost of living ended in the crash of 1920—a crash that spread bankruptcy and foreclosure and unemployment throughout the Nation.

If these twin objectives of ours—stability of prices and higher wage rates—were irreconcilable, if one could not be achieved without sacrificing the other, the outlook for all of us—labor, management, farmer and consumer—would be very black indeed.

Fortunately, this is not so. While the position of different industries vary greatly, there is room in the existing price structure for business as a whole to grant increases in wage rates.

And if all of us would approach the problem in a spirit of reasonableness and give-and-take—if we would sit down together and try to determine how much increase a particular company or industry could allow at a particular time—I think most businessmen would agree that wage increases are possible. Many of them, in fact, have already negotiated substantial wage increases without asking for any increase of prices.

There are several reasons why I believe that industry as a whole can afford substantial wage increases without price increases.

First, the elimination of the time and a half for overtime has reduced labor costs per hour.

Second, the increase in the number of people needing jobs is resulting in a downward reclassification of jobs in many industries and in many sections of the country.

There is a third reason for believing that business can afford to pay wage increases—namely, increased output per hour of work or what is generally called increased productivity. While increased production rests ultimately with labor, the time will soon come when improvements in machinery and manufacturing know-how developed i nthe war can certainly result in more goods per hour and additional room for wage increases.

Profit Position Favorable

As a fourth reason, business is in a very favorable profit position today, with excellent prospects for the period that lies ahead. Again, that is not true of all companies. Nevertheless, throughout industry and in every branch of industry, profits have been and still are very good indeed.

Finally, the Congress at my suggestion is now considering the elimination of the excess-profits tax. Provision has already been made in our tax laws to enable corporations whose earnings drop below their normal peacetime level to recapture a high proportion of the excess-profits taxes which they have paid during the preceding two years. These and other provisions of the tax laws were designed to reduce to a minimum the risks entailed in reconversion—and that is precisely what they accomplish. They also add to the ability of industry to increase wages.

However, there are important limits upon the capacity of industry to raise wages without getting price increases. Let me put industry's position before you.

Industry has many risks and problems ahead that labor must recognize. For many companies, war-time products which were very profitable will have to be replaced by civilian products which will not be so profitable.

There are also problems of reconverting plants, of developing new sources of supply, new products and new markets, of training inexperienced workers, of meeting increased costs of raw materials and supplies. All these will mean, at the beginning, lower volume and higher unit costs.

Labor's Stern Responsibility

These problems and difficulties are particularly true in the case of small business—which is the backbone of the American competitive system.

I have said that not all companies can afford these wage increases. I want to make clear, further, that there are companies where wages and even overtime pay continue high, and where no suffering will be caused to the workers during reconversion.

Labor must recognize these differences and not demand more than an industry or a company can pay under existing prices and conditions. It has a stern responsibility to see that demands for wage increases are reasonable. Excessive demands would deny to industry reasonable profits to which it is entitled, and which are necessary to stimulate an expansion of production. We must not kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

Labor itself has a responsibility to aid industry in reaching this goal of higher production and more jobs. It must strive constantly for greater efficiency and greater productivity—good work done, for good wages earned. Only in that way can we reach the mass production that has brought this country to the front of the industrial countries of the world.

Responsibilities of Labor

Labor must constantly find ways within its own ranks of cutting down on absenteeism, reducing turn-over, avoiding purisdictional disputes and "wild-cat" strikes. Labor and management must adopt collective bargaining as the effective and mature way of doing business.

The extent to which industry can grant wage increases without price increases will vary from company to company and from industry to industry. What can be paid today when we are on the threshhold of our postwar production will be different from what can be paid next year and the year after, when markets have been established and earnings have become apparent. Both management and labor must keep on exploring these developments and determine from time to time to what extent costs have been reduced and profits have been increased, and how far these can properly be passed on in the form of increased wages.

Let me now turn to the question of just how wages are to be increased. Many people have asked the Government to step in and decide who is to increase wages and by exactly how much. I have, indeed, been criticized because I have not stepped in to lay down the law to business and labor. My refusal to do so has been deliberate. Curiously enough, the same people who urge me to use Government wartime machinery of control to determine wage adjustments have on other occasions been the first to point out that the continued intervention of Government must spell the end of our system of free enterprise.

I am convinced that we must get away as quickly as possible from Government controls, and that we must get back to the free operation of our competitive system. Where wages are concerned, this means that we must get back to free and fair collective bargaining.

As a free people, we must have the good sense to bargain peaceably and sincerely. We must be determined to reach decisions based upon our long-range interest.

Let me emphasize, however, that the decisions that are reached in collective bargaining must be kept within the limits laid down by the wage-price policy of the Government.

Barbarossa Distributing Co., Distributors
Phone: Adams 4213

PAZO for Simple PILES
Relieves pain and soreness
PAZO IN TUBES!
Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found prompt relief with PAZO ointment. Here's why: First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and sore-ness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check minor bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pile Pipe makes application simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.
SUPPOSITORIES TOO!
Some persons, and many doctors, prefer to use suppositories, so PAZO comes in handy suppository also. The same soothing relief that PAZO always gives.
Get PAZO Today! At Druggists!

Advertisement
DO YOU WAKE UP MORNINGS FEELING 'HALF-ALIVE'?
Dull Eyes? Sallow Skin? Mentally Lazy? Grouchy?
Then you probably are suffering from constipation. But DON'T take harsh, "blasting" laxatives any more! Instead—try this Physician's own *purely vegetable* formula—Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—*so mild, gentle* but oh—*so thorough!*
Olive Tablets pop up sluggish bile flow. They act on BOTH upper and lower bowel. They give more *natural-like* bowel movements—soft, comfortable—*complete satisfaction.* No griping or weakening effects. Take Olive Tablets tonight. All druggstores. 15¢, 30¢, 60¢. Caution: use as directed.

MANY NEVER SUSPECT CAUSE OF BACKACHES
This Old Treatment Often Brings Happy Relief
Many sufferers relieve nagging backache quickly, once they discover that the real cause of their trouble may be tired kidneys.
The kidneys are Nature's chief way of taking the excess acids and waste out of the blood. They help most people pass about 3 pints a day.
When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it may cause nagging backache, rheumatic pains, leg pains, loss of pep and energy, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, headaches and dizziness. Frequent or scanty passages with smarting and burning sometimes shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder.
Don't wait! Ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for over 40 years. Doan's give happy relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

WHEN WINTER WINDS CUT LIPS
MENTHOLATUM

☆ ☆
AMERICAN TO Chicago
American's Flagships provide convenient flights daily to Chicago, and also offer time-saving service to:
NEW YORK BOSTON DETROIT
MINNEAPOLIS ST. PAUL
SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES
And Many Other Cities
Ticket Offices: 813 15th St. N. W. and Statler Hotel, K St. Entrance at 16th
For Reservations Phone EXecutive 2345
For Airfreight Phone REpublic 4401-4402
AMERICAN AIRLINES *System*
THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS
☆ ☆

Meet the "Team" at HALEY'S
(WASHINGTON'S NEWEST PACKARD DEALER)

YOU CAN'T GROW and prosper on service business alone without a fine organization that knows its business!

For 25 years, Haley's has specialized on fine motor car service.

Today, as Haley's enters the sales field as a Packard dealer, the same fine organization and the same high standards of service will be maintained.

When you buy a new Packard car—and the 1946 Packards will be better, more beautiful than ever!—you can count on service as good as the car itself.

The men who have helped to build the Haley reputation will be glad to see you. What's more, they will make sure you receive the courteous attention and splendid service you want.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

A. Leftwich Sinclair, Jr.
President
With Haley's since 1925. President since 1931. Twenty years of first-hand experience in serving Washington motorists!

George C. Hane
Vice-President
With Haley's since 1919. Vice-President since 1931. That's 26 years of experience in serving Washington motorists!

Carl Emge
General Sales Manager
A newcomer to Haley's, but a veteran in local automobile circles. 19 years of experience in serving Washington motorists!

Neil E. O'Brien
Service Manager
With Haley's since 1930—over 15 years of experience in providing expert service for Washington motorists!

Pierce B. Butler
Foreman Body Dept.
In automotive field since 1927. With Haley's since 1935. 18 years of experience in the fine work that has earned the Haley reputation.

Albert Rohall
Foreman Mechanical Dept.
In automotive field since 1927. With Haley's since 1939. 18 years of experience in motor car service of the highest standards.

Drop in—meet the "team" that is hand picked to give you the best in Packard Service....

HALEY'S, INC.
2020 M Street N. W.

This Morning

With Shirley Povich

This could be the week when Navy could move to the top of the national football ranking. It merely needs to lick Notre Dame. That chance will be presented on Saturday at Cleveland, where the big Municipal Stadium's 85,000 seats have been sold out for weeks in anticipation of the contest.

POVICH

Like Navy, Notre Dame is unbeaten, but unlike Navy, the Irish are being acclaimed for the smooth power of their attack which is spearheaded by the forward passing skill of Frank Dancewicz who is already being discussed in the same breath with Angelo Bertelli.

Navy has been winning despite the fact it has been playing ragged football. Navy is being called the team without an offense, because many of its important touchdowns have stemmed from mistakes of its opponents, but when the Middies were faced with the imminence of defeat, they scored two touchdowns in eight minutes against a Penn team that had been unscored on this season.

Notre Dame will be the favorite at Cleveland, which means that the Irish have come a long ways since 1944 when they took a 32-13 beating from Navy. Bob Kelly was the biggest asset of the Notre Dame team in that game and this year he is in Navy's backfield, but he has not been terrorizing the opposition thus far in Navy's games. Like many another Navy back, Kelly has been hobbled by the newness of the Middies' T-formation.

Navy's critics have been emphasizing the lack of offensive power by the Middies, but beyond reproach has been Navy's defensive play this year. The one on-the-ground touchdown Navy has allowed was on a 70-yard run by Jack Peek of Georgia Tech who is likened to Army's Glenn Davis as a speed boy. The Navy line hasn't yielded any kind of a touchdown otherwise, and last week against Penn, the Quakers found it useless to try to score through the Navy line.

There was considerable solace for Navy in that victory over Penn despite the fact the Middies were outplayed for three quarters. In the final period, Bob Hoerneschemeyer demonstrated that he could direct a smart passing attack for Navy. Notre Dame, with its Dancewicz, will need to be wary of the Navy passing game.

The doings at Cleveland may be an index to the Notre Dame-Army and the Army-Navy games to come. The prognosticators always like to compare a team's performance against a common foe, despite the fact it is risky to draw any conclusions. That was never proved more emphatically than two years ago in the Notre Dame-Army-Navy series.

Notre Dame, with Bertelli, beat Navy decisively by three touchdowns at Cleveland, and the next week the Irish beat Army by three touchdowns at Yankee Stadium. Their victory over Navy was ridiculously easy, but they needed the breaks of the game to beat Army. So, it seemed that Navy didn't belong on the same field with Army when the Army-Navy game came up. You remember the result. Navy beat Army in a breeze.

Of the 18 Navy-Notre Dame games to date, the Irish have won 14. Their defeat in 1944 was the worst ever suffered by a Notre Dame team against Navy, and the South Benders doubtless will be in a mood Saturday to pour it on the Middies, if they can. The service teams have had easy sway for a couple of years against most college opponents, but Notre Dame is one of the civilian colleges that is fast catching up.

One of Notre Dame's victories over Navy was 15 years ago, when the late Knute Rockne used to knock off both Army and Navy with great regularity. The Irish had just beaten Army in New York and came down to Baltimore the following week with Christy Flanagan, hero of the Army game, as the big shot of their backfield.

Rockne withheld Flanagan from the Notre Dame Lineup for the first half, but in the second half when the Irish were getting no better than a tie, he put Flanagan in after a Navy punt went for a touchback. In about nine consecutive plays, on which he never failed to gain less than 8 yards, Flanagan took the ball to the Navy 4-yard line.

Army got the winning touchdown via a Rockne trick. Flanagan hit the center of the Navy line which was massed for such a plunge, and the Navy line stopped Flanagan cold. The difficulty was, he didn't have the ball. Quarterback Johnny Niemic merely faked the ball to Flanagan and literally walked around left end with it himself.

Navy at Full Strength for Notre Dame Clash

Dick Todd, Discharged, Rejoins 'Skins

By Al Costello
Post Staff Writer

Dick Todd, who ran to glory with the Redskins in prewar years, yesterday rejoined the club.

The former Texas A. & M. All-American received his Navy discharge yesterday and immediately signed a two-year contract with the Redskins.

"The Li'l ol' boy down home" was the difference in the Redskins 7-3 triumph over the then mighty Chicago Bears during the regular season of 1940 and was also with the 73-0 debacle playoff game.

Played With Seahawks in 1942

He played with the Iowa Seahawks in 1942 and was voted the outstanding player in the nation but suffered a broken jaw that cut short his football service career. However, it didn't prevent him from serving on active duty last year with the Navy.

Todd's return again raises to 33 the number of players on the Redskins' active roster, which is the league limit.

Todd's return enhances the Redskins' title hopes which are at the highest right now following successive 24-14 victories during the past two over the Philadelphia Eagles and New York Giants, respectively, who are regarded as the Redskins' outstanding rivals even now despite the unexpectedly strong showing of the Boston Yanks.

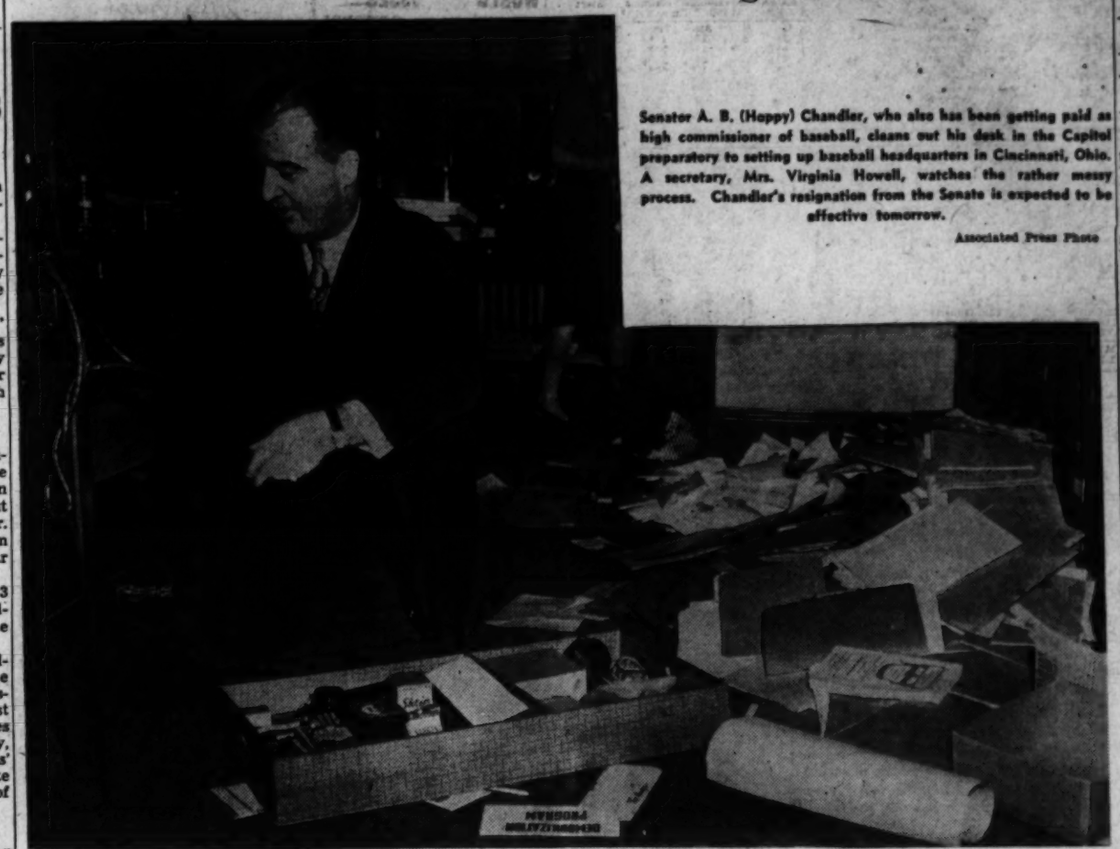
Excellent Pass Snatcher

Todd was one of "Slinging Sammy" Baugh's favorite receivers during pre-Pearl Harbor days and also was one of the best ball carriers in the league. He'll officially join the club today and take part in the practice today and will be ready to play in spots against the Chicago Cardinals here next Sunday.

The Redskins took things easy yesterday as they resumed practice for the Cards, tail-enders in the Western Division but conquerors of the once-almightl Chicago Bears. Held to a 7-7 deadlock by the Cards last month in Buffalo, the Redskins can't afford to loaf but already are heavy favorites.

Most of the Cardinal attack is built around Frank Seno, former George Washington star and a former Redskin who was sold to the Chicagoans this fall. And believe us, it couldn't happen to a nicer fellow.

Baseball's Boss Will Work at Being Baseball's Boss



Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler, who also has been getting paid as high commissioner of baseball, cleans out his desk in the Capitol preparatory to setting up baseball headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. A secretary, Mrs. Virginia Howell, watches the rather messy process. Chandler's resignation from the Senate is expected to be affective tomorrow.

Associated Press Photo

Bob Jenkins In Uniform; Needs Work

Annapolis, Oct. 30 (AP).—When the opening whistle for the Navy-Notre Dame game blasts at Cleveland, the Middies will have their entire No. 1 football team on hand and in uniform for the first time since the Duke contest on October 6.

"Trigger" Jenkins, Navy's all-America fullback from Talladega, Ala., out of action with leg injuries suffered in the Duke scrap, will make the Ohio trip and dress for the game, Coach Comdr. Oscar Hagberg disclosed today.

Jenkins worked out yesterday for the first time since the second game on Navy's 1945 agenda, but chances of his getting into the lineup against the Irish are very slim, Hagberg said.

"Jenkins needs extensive contact work," the coach explained, "and is naturally slow in rounding into shape after his long layoff. This is a short week—the team leaves for Cleveland Thursday night—and it is duobtful whether Bob can be ready for play with only three days of extremely light practice."

Decision Up to Hagberg

Navy doctors have signified that Jenkins is physically ready for play, and whether or not he sees action Saturday will rest entirely upon Hagberg. The big fullback in making the trip with the squad because this is his last year at the Naval Academy, and the coaches feel that he has earned the privilege of at least sitting on the bench with the team.

Movies of the Penn game last week disclose that both the Tar line and backfield are to blame for Navy's poor showing in the first three quarters of the contest. The film points out countless occasions when the line came up with good blocking, only to have the backs fumble—and when the backs had a good grip on the ball the line would fail to brace.

Oscar Hagberg is striving this week to dovetail the two factions and perfect coordination fore and aft. Scrimmage sessions have been scheduled for each practice period to stress the fact that possession of the pigskin in football is a major part of the game.

Irish Not Tested Yet

Assistant Line Coach Ray Swartz, who has scouted Notre Dame for Navy, said today that the Irish have never been truly tested in their current schedule, except for their battle with Illinois. He is convinced that the best in the Notre Dame outfit has not yet been on display.

Against Illinois, Swartz said, Notre Dame score on the first play for the game's only tally, and thereafter turned in a great defensive game. The Irish left the ground only once against Iowa last Saturday—an incomplete pass—and employed strictly running power in swamping the Hawkeyes 56-0.

"It will be a fancier team facing Navy than the outfit Notre Dame opponents have met to date," Swartz declared, adding that the Irish have considerable depth inasmuch as their reserves have carried on exceptionally well in piling up five straight wins.

Swartz was lavish in his praise of Frank Dancewicz, Notre Dame's ace quarterback, who he termed a "wonderful leader."

"As soon as Dancewicz is pulled from a game," the Navy scout said, "you can spot an immediate letdown. The team seems to sag a little when he is not in the driver's seat."

'Loaded' Irish Eleven Ready For Navy Game

By Jerry Liska

South Bend, Ind., Oct. 30 (AP).—Like the Notre Dame hordes of Knute Rockne's day, the undefeated Irish of Hugh Devore will wade into Navy at Cleveland Saturday bristling with battle-tested shock troops.

As a matter of fact, Notre Dame reserves have carried the load against all except one of five Irish victims. In 300 game minutes to date, the varsity has played fewer than 140 minutes as a unit. It was the second, third, fourth and even fifth stringers who mauled Georgia Tech, Pittsburgh, Dartmouth and Iowa.

After Notre Dame's bruising opener against Illinois when the Irish had to go all out to win, 7-0, enemy scouts spent more time looking at their player programs than their work charts as Devore systematically emptied his bench.

Irish Informed

That means, theoretically, unbeaten Navy will know a lot less concerning the Irish attack than Devore has learned about the Midshipmen, who haven't been able to spare the horses in getting by Duke, Georgia Tech and Penn.

But the Navy can paste this in its gold-braided hat. The Irish, scrubs and all(have gained 1876 yards in five games for an average of 375 per game. Although the passing of veteran Frank Dancewicz is heralded as Notre Dame's chief offensive weapon, the Irish have picked up only 385 yards through the air, compared with 1491 by rushing, an average of almost 300 per game.

Add another thing Navy can be sure of—the Irish are planning to be as tough with Bob Kelly as the rest of the Middies who handed them a 32-13 trimming last season when Kelly was a Notre Dame star. They expect Fred Early to get the same impartial treatment from Navy for whom the fleet halfback played last year in between sojourns at Notre Dame.

Condition Good

Proclaiming his squad to be in perfect physical and mental condition, Devore said the team "hasn't given much thought to Kelly as a former member; all we know is that he and Bob Hoernschmeyer must be stopped."

Trying to do that stopping will be Bob Skoglund, Fred Roval, Johnny Mastrangelo and Pete Berezney, 1944 cronies of Kelly, who form the bulwark of a rugged line that is being compared with Rockne's famed "Seven Mules."

The onetime Notre Dame's forwards really had to show their stuff. They stopped Illinois with three bruising goal-line stands. Illinois hasn't been the same since.

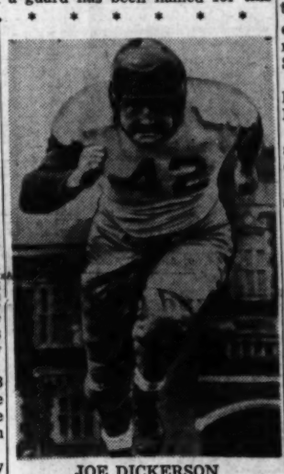
The Guards Have "It"

Joe Dickerson, of Penn, Named 'Lineman of Week'

New York, Oct. 30 (AP).—Joe Dickerson, 25-year-old guard for the University of Pennsylvania, won this week's Associated Press poll as the "lineman of the week" for his outstanding play against Navy on Saturday.

Thus for the third straight week a guard has been named for this honor. Last week it was Tom Hughes of Purdue, and the week before Warren Amling, Ohio State. Dickerson recovered four of Navy's seven fumbles and was the player mainly responsible for stalling Navy's running attack. The Middies had to take to the air to win in the last 25 seconds.

* * * * * * *



JOE DICKERSON

Player is Praised

Rae Crowther, assistant Penn coach who ran the team in the absence of the ill George Munger, said "I knew Joe was a hall hawk supreme during the game, but I didn't realize just how terrific he was until I saw the movies. He was in virtually every play and really bowled those Navy players over."

Dickerson, a junior, weighs 193 pounds and stands 5 ft. 8. He served a year in the Army before receiving a medical discharge in 1944.

The play of Dick Duden, Navy end, drew the praise of the Middies' coach, Comdr. Oscar Hagberg. He said: "Duden's leadership inspired the entire team. He never quit. I particularly was pleased with his defensive work, especially under kicks when he was red hot."

Darnell Gets a Break

Grant Darnell, guard for the Texas Aggies, received a thrill for a lineman. He grabbed the ball out of the hands of Bill Kimbrough, Baylor back, and raced 85 yards for a touchdown.

Buster McClure, 220-pound tackle for Nevada, played a superb game against California. While he was in the game the score was tied at 6-6. In the last quarter he was injured. After he departed California scored two touchdowns to win.

Max Morris, Northwestern end, was praised by sportswriters for his play in helping to upset Purdue while Vaughn Mancha, Alabama center, again received plaudits for his line backing performance against Georgia.

The complete list of linemen nominated this week:

EAST
Ends—Dick Duden (Navy), Bob Sponangle (Penn).
Tackles—Al Nemetz (Army), Mike Jarmolak (Temple).
Guards—Joe Dickerson (Penn), George Waltzer (Temple), Jim Cregar (Holy Cross).
Center—Dick Scott (Navy).

MIDWEST
Ends—Bob Ravensburg (Indiana), Bill Ford (Michigan), Max Morris (Northwestern), Gorski (Northwestern).
Tackle—Hanson (Northwestern).
Guards—Warren Amling (Ohio State), J. C. Colhouer (Oklahoma Aggies), Jim Lecture (Northwestern).

SOUTHWEST
End—Neill Armstrong (Oklahoma Aggies).
Guard—Grant Darnell (Texas Aggies).
Centers—Dick Harris (Texas), Richard (Bull) Johnson (Baylor).

SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST
Ends—Hank Walker (Virginia), Kelley Mote (Duke), Reid Moseley (Georgia).
Guards—Bob Dobelstein (Tennessee), Al Brinker (Tulane), Gaston Bourgeois (Tulane).
Centers—Hugh Bowers (Tulane), Vaughn Manchas (Alabama).

ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND PACIFIC COAST
End—Bein (Washington).
Tackle—Buster McKlure (Nevada).
Guard—Al Sparlis (UCLA).

Terps Are Glad To Be Home For W.M. Fray

By Newton Bowers
Post Staff Writer.

University of Maryland's football Terrspins return to College Park and Southern Conference competition this weekend when the Terps engage William and Mary College's rugged Indians Saturday in Byrd Stadium.

Strangely enough, the Terps are looking forward to the encounter. Reason?

1. It will mark the first time this season that the Terps will not be compelled to play under the lights on their home battle field. The game will get underway at 2:30 p. m.

2. Maryland has not lost a home game this year, knocking off Guilford (N. C.) College and Kings Point Merchant Marine Academy in Byrd Stadium. The Old Liners come back home with one defeat, by Virginia Tech, and a tie at the hands of West Virginia.

Big Crowd Expected

Despite their not-so-impressive "road trip," one of the largest turnouts of the season is expected to be on hand, and the Terps are really down to business in the way of drills this week in hopes of keeping their record clean on the home front.

Sporting one of the biggest collegiate elevens in the country, William and Mary has suffered two setbacks this year. North Carolina State drubbed the Indins, 20-6, last Saturday and earlier they lost to Tennessee, 48-13. The Tribe rolled over Virginia Tech, 30-0, in its opener, and then capitalized on a Virginia Military Institute fumble in the waning minutes to win, 13-9, week before last. Catawba fell prey to the Indians, 19-6.

Maryland again this week will be at full strength. The Terps played probably their roughest game this year against West Virginia last week, but came out with only a few minor injuries. William and Mary, from a physical standpoint, will be in better shape than when it bowed to N. C. State last Saturday.

To Rely on Passing

Realizing that he will have a tough time cracking the William and Mary defense via the ground route, Head Coach Paul (Bear) Bryant has installed several new passing plays in Maryland's Notre Dame box offensive.

Meanwhile, both Maryland and William and Mary have been in constant work this week on their weakest point—pass defense. It was this factor that more than anything else cost both teams victory last week.

Indian Coach R. N. (Rube) McCray has drilled his squad daily on pass defense, and has reenacted several plays which proved costly in the N. C. State game. McCray sent his charges through a long session of offensive plays yesterday, centered around the running of his big backs.

Army Retains Nation's Top Grid Rating

New York, Oct. 30 (AP).—For the ninth straight week over a two-year span, Army's unbeaten and untied Cadets have been ranked the No. 1 football team in the country.

Participating in the Associated Press weekly poll, 106 sports writers throughout the Nation today gave the West Pointers a total of 1040 points on the basis of 10 for first, 9 for second, etc. Ninety-one of the scribes put the Cadets first.

Notre Dame and Navy, both unbeaten and untied and who clash this week at Cleveland, maintained their No. 2 and No. 3 rankings with 899 and 798 points, respectively.

Unbeaten and untied Alabama vaulted into fourth place at 706 points while undefeated, but tied Indiana took over fifth at 457.

Ohio State which dropped out of the first ten a week by losing to Purdue climbed back to sixth place at 317 by upsetting Minnesota. Pennsylvania, at 254, St. Mary's at 233, Oklahoma Aggies at 189 and Michigan at 154 round out the top ten.

Holy Cross, Columbia, Purdue, Oklahoma, Mississippi State, Minnesota, Louisiana State, Washington, Duke and Northwestern make up the second ten elevens.

Virginia, Texas, Southern California, UCLA, Tulsa, Georgia Tech, Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina and Wake Forest received honorable mention.

Mountaineer Star May Miss Virginia Game

Morgantown, W. Va., Oct. 30 (AP). West Virginia University, already worried enough about its forthcoming game against undefeated Virginia, had another bit of grief today with news that its crack pass-receiving end may be out of the game.

Dick Maylander, who caught a half dozen of the fast passes that the Mountaineers used in gaining a 13-to-13 tie with Maryland last Saturday, was injured in the next to last play of the game.

He was out of uniform yesterday and Coach Ira Rodgers was by no means certain Maylander could go against the Cavaliers in Charleston Saturday.

Another Mountaineer regular, Tackle Gene Remenar, was ill over the weekend but was expected to play.

The loss of Maylander would hurt West Virginia, which only yesterday received the news that Virginia would be without Cocaptain Hank Walker, Jack Holz and Clyde Johnson in this week's match. They have been commissioned in the Navy.

However, no one around Morgantown was making official comment on Virginia's losses. Most were still waiting t hear whether Virginia's other cocaptain, John Duda, of Scarbro, W. Va., would get transfer orders from the Navy during the week.

Eurasian Sets Jamaica Mark For Marathon

Jamaica Race Track, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP).—Clipping a full second from the track record for the gruelling grind of two miles and a sixteenth, Joseph Rabinovitch's Eurasian carried topweight of 122 pounds to a length and a half triumph in the fifth Daingerfield Handicap before 26,092 admiring fans this afternoon.

Giving favorite backers and Jockey Ted Atkinson their initial score of the day, the brown 5-year-old, winner of the Travers Stakes two seasons ago, showed he still had enough class, speed and stamina to prevail over such as H. Salomon's Stage Bond, which was second by four lengths, Philip Bieber's plodding Oatmeal, the third horse, and three others.

The victor set a new mark of 3:33 2/5, earned a purse of $6700 and paid the talent $4.60 for two. Baruna set the former track record in last year's renewal of the Daingerfield, which is an overnight event and longest on the Empire City-at-Jamaica schedule.

It was Eurasian's third victory in 21 trips postward this year. He recently ran second in class C company. Oatmeal had won three straight class D handicaps. Eurasian and Stage Bond, incidentally, are nominated for Saturday's $50,000 added, mile and three-sixteenths Westchester Handicap, for which they were weighted at 112 and 102 pounds, respectively.

During the first mile and a quarter, Wings ran as if possessed of the same, stealing a long lead while Atkinson was rating Eurasian nearest in pursuit. When they reached the far turn for the second time, Toronto Ted let the favorite forge ahead. Stage Bond was right after him, however, and they began the stretch drive heads apart. Eurasian's class told in the final drive. Oatmeal, whose move began around the bend, failed to gain on the front pair while outfinishing Isology for the show.

Baltimore Gets Harrier Events

Baltimore, Oct. 30 (AP).—Two cross-country races, a 10,000-meter South Atlantic senior and open championship test and a two-mile scholastic event, will be run over the Clifton Park course here November 24, Don Heinecke, South Atlantic Association long-distance running chairman, announced today.

There will be a team prize for each of the two contests and medals will be given the first ten finishers in each race. There will also be medals for the first three places in the senior event.

The South Atlantic senior chase was not held last year, but the season before it was run in conjunction with the National senior championship here.

V.M.I. Depends On Thomason Against Vandy

Lexington, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Coach Pooley Hubert today started polishing Virginia Military Institute's offensive weapons in preparation for its game Saturday with Vanderbilt at Nashville.

Hubert was specially pleased with the accuracy of the forward passing of Bob Thomason, Leeds, Ala., backfield flash and probable All-Southern back, whose chunking has been a vital factor in the Fighting Squadron's offensive all season.

Thomason heaved repeatedly to Jess Totten, 181-pound left end from Sherman, Texas, and the ability of the latter to catch and hold the ball gave Hubert added comfort. Billy Noftsinger, right end, was given a brief respite from receiving.

The Cadets were clicking smartly on rushing plays in dummy scrimmage, with Lynn Chewning and Bill Hawkins, both of Richmond, and Billy Barrett, of Augusta, Ga., showing up well. The three, with Thomason, form the Cadets' flashy backfield.

Hubert is standing pat in his regular starting line which has freshmen Totten and Noftsinger at ends, and one-year lettermen in other positions; Rex Sheppard, Waynesboro, Ga., at center; Bernie Skladany, Larksville, Pa., and Paul Applin, Tallahassee, Fla., guards, and "Chi" Mills, New Orleans, and John Gorman, Lynchburg, tackles.

Cadet coaches beliebe their ballcarriers will be impressive against Vandy, which Backfield Coach Russ Cohen insists is the hardest tackling team he has seen in several seasons. The Commodores, however, are regarded as having more talented reserves than the Cadets.

Henry Johnson, last year's blocking back from Atlanta, should be ready for full-time service Saturday after recovering from injuries which have kept him out of VMI's five games this year, with the exception of a few minutes in the near upset against William and Mary.

Charley Gilbert Named Lafayette Nine Coach

Easton, Pa., Oct. 30 (AP).—Charley Celbert, one-time shortstop for the St. Louis Cardinals and recently released from the Navy where he was a lieutenant commander, today signed as baseball coach at Lafayette College. He will serve as assistant football and basketball coach.

Field Trials Carded

Berryville, Va., Oct. 30.—The Clarke County Wildlife Conservation Association will hold its first annual Fall Field Trial on Saturday, November 10. Benton Snider, of Winchester, and Jack Goldsmith, of Exmore, Va., will judge the open shooting dog stake.

Hines Paces Warmup For Richmond Golf

Richmond, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—Officials of Richmond's $10,000 Invitational Golf Tournament said today the field of more than 124 entries for this weekend's 72-hole event at Hermitage Country Club would be trimmed to the 40 low scorers and ties for the final 36 holes of play Sunday.

Latest golfer to arrive is Leonard Dodson, tthe Springfield (Mo.) lad who is known for his freak golf wagers. He appeared at the course yesterday and played a few holes, but didn't turn in a card.

Other players on hand for the three-day tourney, beginning Friday, were Jimmy Thomson, Clayton Heafner, Frank Stranahan, Jimmy Hines, al and Emory Zimmerman, and Dick Metz, but the only subpar round of the day was turned in by Hines, who chalked up a 60, 2 under the course's new par of 71.

Professionals are finding it difficult ot better par on the Hermitage layout, and they's not exactly sure of the reason. None of them expects the tournament to be won by anything as low as Nelson's 259 at Seattle or Hogan's 261 at Spokane.

More golfers are expected today, but the majority probably will arrive Wednesday or Thursday. Slammin' Sammy Snead and Ben Hogan are due by tomorrow. Gene Sarazen, Tommy Armour, Felix Serafin, Vic Ghezzi, Ed Oliver, Denny White, Johnny Bulla, Herman Barron and Mike Turnesa also are among the Nation's golfers who are to be on hand.

Taylor to Manage

St. Louis, Oct. 30 (AP).—Ralph (Bouncer) Taylor signed a contract today to manage the St. Louis Flyers in the American Hockey League succeeding Leighton (Hap) Emms.

Heat Wave Wins At Rockingham

Salem, N. H., Oct. 30 (AP).—J. M. Keefe's Heat Wave won the feature race, a six-furlong sprint, at Rockingham Park today, covering the distance in 1:12.2. Heat Wave paid $7.60, $3.80 and $3.00. Mrs. L. Wolf's Mono Miller paid $3.60 and $3.00, while J. Blackwell's Miss Ethel paid $5.20.

In the secondary feature, McLaughlin and Dunlap's Peter Boone came through on the rail on the stable turn and outran Mrs. W. H. Denham's Flourtown in the stretch, winning by half length. The Frances Stable's Aircraft was third. The time for the mile and a sixteenth was 1:47. Peter Boone paid $5.60, $2.80 and $2.60. Flourtown paid $5.20, $3.60 and Aricraft paid $4.00 for show.

Aberdeen to Floor 2 Court Teams

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Oct. 30 (AP).—The Aberdeen Proving Ground plans to return to major basketball competition this winter by fielding two teams, the Bombers for the white troops and the Torpedoes for Negro soldiers.

The outfits at times will play double-headers and for the first time in the history of the post, games will be scheduled both at home and away.

Top-ranking Army and Navy teams, as well as college quintets of this area will make up Aberdeen's roster.

The Bombers will be coached by Lieut. Bud Tannenbaum, former Johns Hopkins star who played with the officers club at Aberdeen last winter. The Torpedoes will have Lieut. Harry Brown in charge.

Sexton Engages Gino Garibaldi On Mat Tonight

A couple of grapplers with championship tags—Frank (Powerhouse) Sexton, who is known as the uncrowned titleholder, and Gino Garibaldi, Italian title claimant—will clash in tonight's feature wrestling match at Turner's Arena.

Garibaldi, long regarded as a born showman and one of the game's toughest wrestlers, held Sexton to a one-hour in their last encounter five weeks ago, and much interest has been envinced in this return bout.

The semiwindup between Laverne Baxter, the Texas villain, and Jim Coffield, the Kansas twister, promises to hum with action.

Carol Kreuser, former Greeco-Roman European champion, faces Pat Welch, and Ed (Strangler) White takes on Jay Turner.

Bainbridge Signs For Air Force Game

Bainbridge, Md., Oct. 30 (AP).—The powerful Army Air Force Training Command eleven from Nashville, Tenn., was substituted today for Fort Monroe (Va.) in a game Sunday wit hthe undefeated Commodores of the Bainbridge Training Center.

Fort Monroe was forced to cancel because of injuries.

The AAFTC team has won three, tied one and lost only to the Fourth Air Force, 21-14.

Postscripts . . .

Spectators at the Lions' hockey opener this Friday will be pleasantly surprised with the face-lifting operation at the Uline Arena with more comfort for the customers—and, incidentally, the press, too. In fact, yesterday the local scribes were invited to actually try the new press box for size . . . Stu Brown, Bullis Prep halfback, who formerly starred in football and basketball at Wilson High, is a recent Army dischargee. During his brief year in the service, Stu saw three months' action on the Western Front before he was captured by the Germans, only to escape three weeks later . . . a full life for a lady just turned 19 . . . Radioman 2/c Jimmy Smith of Washington became the first golfer in four years to fire a hole in one on the Honolulu course, when he drove a 166-yard ace on the No. 2 hole with a 2 iron, last October 12 . . . Smith learned to play as a caddie at the Anacostia course . . . Two former Tech athletes, Richard (Shoulders) Brown and Frank (Reds) Mentor, have just returned from action in the Pacific. Brown, Trainer basketball and baseball star in 1943 and 1943, is awaiting discharge after flying the ATC's C-47s over the China-Burma-India hump for two years, while Mentor, guard on the 1943 Tech eleven which finished second to Coolidge, served for a year as gunner's mate aboard the USS Schroeder . . . Also on leave in town is Lieut. (j. g.) Bernie Askins, Central football and baseball performer in 1934, '35 and '36. He is the brother of Len Askins, Devitt Prep grid mentor . . . Classic sidelone comment overheard during the 27-0 drubbing absorbed by the bulkier Cherry Point Marines eleven at the hands of the ATC last Sunday: "Never in the history of football has so little been done by so much," which is some gratitude to the Marines who were noted by the Japs for performing so much with so little during the Pacific invasions.

Armed, at $3.40, Coasts to Pimlico Victory

13,000 See Calumet Ace Take Sprint

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer.

Pimlico, Md., Oct. 29—Calumet Farm's Armed, the big gun of the famous stable, made another direct hit this sunny afternoon when he tied in knots a field of seven contesting in The Balko. The son of Bull Lea, coming off a mile and a quarter victory at Laurel, showed that any distance is the right one for him by winning at six furlongs. His margin was one of only three parts of a length, but he was under the strongest kind of a pull at the end.

With a crowd of 13,000 installing him as the odds-on favorite, Armed led H. L. Straus' Quarter Moon into the finish line. Four lengths farther back came Mrs. Roy Carruthers' Jimmie to be third.

Armed paid a mere $3.40 but his backers called it interest. The time for the six furlongs was a creditable 1:11 4/5, the third fastest time of the meeting for three quarters of a mile.

Dodson Waiting

Quarter Moon and Jimmy were the front runners in the early stages, but Jockey Doug Dodson set Armed had "dead aim" on them. Jimmy was first to falter and then Dodson turned Armed loose. The 4-year-old wore down Quarter Moon without effort and as soon as Dodson believed he was assured of victory, he tightened his grip and Armed was crying for his head at the end, while Quarter Moon was under a strong drive.

Deering Howe's Jack of Hearts, ridden by Jockey Doug Dodson, ran a neck winner in a blanket finish that marked the first race. The son of Jacopo led eleven maiden 2-year-olds to the wire. H. Lourd's Rareback was second a nose in front of Bluestone Joan's Glen.

Jack of Hearts was a paddock tip and was backed into favoritism, paying a $6.30 mutuel. He was clocked in 1:15 2/5 for the six furlongs.

Escolar Beaten

M. Green's Mystery Book was a surprise winner in the second race, finishing a head in advance of H. C. Boorse's Escolar in the test of 1 1-6 miles involving a dozen cheap routers. Third money went to Elsie S. Morris' Bare Cupboard. The stretch run was roughly ridden with Mystery Book causing most of the interference. However, no claim of foul was registered. The winner, handled by Apprentice Johnny Covalli, paid $36.50, and was clocked in 1:50.

The daily double on Jack of Hearts and Mystery Book paid $190.10.

Favorite players were successful when Mrs. J. Steurgeon's Silver Run won the day's steeplechase in the role of a $4.10 public choice. Three lengths behind the winner came Mrs. J. T. Skinner's Shim Sham to be second five lengths in advance of John Bosley, jr.'s Rougemont. The jumping was excellent with the only bobble being made by Silver Run at the fifth fence. The winner was clocked in 3:54.

Official Pimlico Charts

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1945—BY WALTER HAIGHT.
WEATHER CLEAR, TRACK FAST.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2000. For maiden 2-year-olds; claiming. Start good. Off 1:09½. Winner, Deering Howe. Value to winner, $1400. Time, 1:15⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
JACK OF HEARTS	(Dodson)	120	9	11	8°	6°½	2½	1nk	$2.15	
BAREBACK	(Grever)	120	1	2	1½	1nk	1½	2nk	2.70	
GICA	(Baouris)	113	2	8	2½	2nk	3½	3½	3.00	
CRAZY WHIRL	(Claggett)	117	4	4	3½	3½	4½	4nk	16.35	
FOREVER AT IT	(Gonzales)	117	7	7	5½	5nk	2nk	5°	3.45	
ELBOW BOOM	(Arduini)	120	3	3	2°½	4½	5½	6°	15.15	
SILENT ROSE	(Wood)	113	12	12	9½	9°	7°	7°	19.90	
STAR TIME	(Snellings)	120	6	12	12	11°	9°½	8°	31.20	
QUICK PEACE	(Snellings)	117	5	10	9½	8°½	8½	9°	10.10	
ARDENT MISS	(Jemas)	117	11	9	10°	10½	10°	10°	85.95	
SIONET	(Scawthorn)	117	8	5	11½	12	11½	11°	45.80	
NEWTOWN	(Buxton)	115	10	6	7nk	8°	12	12	41.60	

JACK OF HEARTS, $6.30, $3.90, $3.90; BAREBACK, $4.80, $3.60; GICA, $3.90.

SECOND RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles. Purse, $2000. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 1:32½. Winner, M. Green. Value to winner, $1400. Time, 1:50.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MYSTERY BOOK	(Covalli)	105	2	3	2°½	2nk	1°	1nk	$17.35	
ESCOLAR	(Claggett)	116	9	4	3½	1°	2°	2½	9.20	
BARE CUPBOARD	(Cherry)	103	6	11	10½	8°	3½	3½	30.35	
BARDY	(Wood)	108	1	6	5½	6nk	6°	6½	13.80	
PATIENCE	(Bauer)	108	3	8	1½	2½	3°	4nk	24.05	
MISS KALOLA	(Buxton)	111	7	7	4°½	3°½	4½	5½	5.10	
POUND OUT	(Jemas)	116	4	9	7°½	5½	7°½	7°	7.60	
TED WEB	(Bradley)	113	12	12	11°	10°	9°	8°	6.10	
TIRSOMAN	(Snellings)	113	8	10	8½	9°	8½	9°	82.45	
TODCAN	(J.C.Gilbert)	111	10	7	6nk	11°	11°	11°	94.50	
PILGRIM MAID	(Martin)	107	3	2	8½	7½	10°	10°	46.15	
FLYING SCOUT	(Smith)	111	11	8	12	12	12	12	49.90	

MYSTERY BOOK, $36.50, $15.00, $10.60; ESCOLAR, $9.00, $7.50; BARE CUPBOARD, $11.10.

Daily Double—Jack of Hearts and Mystery Book paid $190.10

THIRD RACE—Two miles. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Steeplechase. Start poor. Off 2:01½. Winner, Mrs. J. Sturgeon. Value to winner, $1650. Time, 3:54.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	10	15	Str.	Fin.	Straight
SILVER RUN	(Owens)	154	7	5	5°	2½	1°	1°	1°	$4.10	
SHIM SHAM	(Roberts)	138	4	4	3°	3°	3°	2½	2°	4.20	
ROUGEMONT	(Cruz)	143	1	1	1°	1°	2°	3½	3°	3.05	
DANNY DEEVEN	(O'Neill)	148	5	6	7	7	5°	5°°	4½°	11.60	
GENERAL DAY	(Passmore)	138	3	3	4°	4½	4°	4°	5°°	21.00	
RICH CAKE	(McGovern)	147	2	2	6°	7	6°	6°	6½	†12.20	
ERMON	(Russell)	140	6	7	6°	5°	6°	7	7	†	

†John Stewart-Miss Elizabeth McVitty entry.
SILVER RUN, $4.10, $3.00, $2.60; SHIM SHAM, $4.30, $3.30; ROUGEMONT, $2.70.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $2500. For 3-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 3:34. Winner, V. Cicero. Value to winner, $1650. Time, 1:13.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
FIRST SON	(F.A.Smith)	107	8	4	2nk	1½	1nk	1½	$4.25	
NOT SO GOOD	(Claggett)	105	11	1	4°	3½	2½	2½	51.15	
HIPPOMENES	(Haskell)	115	7	8	3°	2½	3°	3°	†16.00	
FEATHER-BOB	(Jemas)	117	1	6	9½	10°	6½	4½	1.65	
KSAR OF AUDLEY	(Acosta)	112½	6	9	10°	7½	8°	8°	†14.45	
KERARGO	(Lang)	106	2	4	1nk	4°	4½	6½	†	
THALEL	(Vanderariff)	115	3	10	8nk	9nk	11°	7½	79.30	
LOYAL DAY	(Cherry)	103	10	9	6nk	6°	5nk	9°	†	
CHIEF MATH	(Martin)	106	12	5	5°	8nk	9°	9°	2.30	
INDUCTED	(Scawthorn)	110	4	11	11°	12	7°	10nk	27.80	
STRAY WINDS	(Covalli)	105½	5	12	12	11½	12	11½	75.50	
VETERAN	(Baouris)	108	9	7	5½	5½	10½	12	99.25	

†Valley View Farm-Miss M. Reynolds entry. †E. A. Haining-A. J. Lacoste entry.
FIRST SON, $10.50, $6.60, $5.50; NOT SO GOOD, $28.40, $15.00; HIPPOMENES, $9.00.

FIFTH RACE—One mile and 70 yards. Purse, $2500. For 2-year-olds; allowances. Start good. Off 3:04. Winner, Mrs. Walter M. Jeffords. Value to winner, $1650. Time, 1:46.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
MAHOUT	(McCreary)	110	7	6	6°	4nk	2nk	1°	1°	$3.05
DIATRIBE	(Cherry)	108	1	1	1nk	1nk	1½	2°	2nk	7.75
BLUESWEEP	(Dodson)	113	2	2	2°	2°	3°	3½	3°	3.20
LEE CIRCLE	(Torres)	113	3	3	3°	3½	3nk	4°	4°	13.70
JOLLY SOUL	(Smith)	111	9	4	4½	5°	4°	3½	5°	2.45
LARKMEAD JANE	(Buxton)	109	8	8	8°	7½	6°	6°	6°	29.70
YELLMENOW	(Snellings)	113	4	9	9°	9°	7°	7°	7°	30.90
THEATRICAL BOY	(Breen)	116	6	7	7nk	8°	8°	8°	8°	11.10
OPEN PALM	(Scawthorn)	116	5	5	9	9	9	9	9	45.25

MAHOUT, $8.10, $5.50, $3.80; DIATRIBE, $8.00, $4.70; BLUESWEEP, $3.60.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 3:32½. Winner, Calumet Farm. Value to winner, $2200. Time, 1:11⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
ARMED	(Dodson)	124	5	5	3°	2nk	1½	1½	1nk	$6.70
QUARTER MOON	(Claggett)	121	6	6	5°	3°	2°	2½	2°	4.30
JIMMIE	(Buxton)	113	3	3	2°	3°	3°	3°	3°	5.75
VIVA TEDDY	(Gonzales)	121	2	4	4½	4°	4½	4°	4°	37.65
WESTMINSTER	(Scawthorn)	124	7	7	7	6°	5°	5°	5°	16.35
GOLD CHASE	(Briggs)	116	1	1	2nk	1°	6°	6°	6°	3.10
HAMMER-LOCK	(Covalli)	113	4	2	6nk	7	7	7	7	27.90

†Mrs. W. G. Lewis-M. Wexler entry.
ARMED, $3.40, $2.50, $2.10; QUARTER MOON, $3.30, $2.50; JIMMIE, $3.00.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $1800. For 4-year-olds up; claiming. Start good. Off 4:02½. Winner, Mrs. C. Meyers. Value to winner, $1250. Time, 1:57⅘.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
WOODBUCK	(Lang)	109	2	4	4°	1°	1°½	1°	1°	$17.35
PROSPECT BOY	(Gonzales)	114	4	10	11°	8½	4°	3°	2°	2.95
CHALPRE	(V.Scocca)	104	6	1	1°	7nk	6½	4½	3°½	4.10
HELLO BILL	(Bauer)	109	8	9	5nk	4°	2°½	2nk	4°½	106.15
VERIS	(Mattioli)	114	5	11	10nk	9°	8°	8°	5½	8.20
SHOW HOUSE	(Mora)	114	7	5	3°½	2°½	3°	5½	6°	4.50
WHITE FORD	(Ramirez)	114	9	1	7nk	5½	5°	7°½	7°	51.75
DISSENSION SIR	(Buxton)	109	12	5	1nk	2nk	7nk	8nk	8½	6.40
ALLEN CAID	(Haskell)	114	10	12	12	11°	10½	9°	9°	75.45
SALLAPATICA	(Challis)	111	11	8	9°	10½	9½	10°	10°	50.80
ALIMONY KID	(Covalli)	109	1	2	2nk	6½	11°	11°	11°	13.50
GOLD DAY	(Wood)	109	3	3	9nk	12	12	12	12	150.80

WOODBUCK, $36.70, $16.70, $7.90; PROSPECT BOY, $5.30, $3.70; CHALPRE, $3.90.

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $3500. For 3-year-olds up; allowances. Start good. Off 4:33. Winner, M. Belasco. Value to winner, $2200. Time, 1:53.

Horses	Jockeys	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Straight
EASY CHANCE	(V.Scocca)	114	3	2	2°	2nk	1nk	1½	1°	$6.80
ONE ONLY	(Martin)	117	4	3	3°	3°	2°	2°	2°	2.60
BRIGHT REMARK	(Buxton)	114	8	11	11	10°	7°	4°	3½	15.15
MUG'S GAME	(Young)	113	7	9	9°	6°	4½	3½	4°	21.55
BROKE EVEN	(Breen)	119	6	7	6½	5°	6°	6½	5½	8.40
OYPSTER	(Jemas)	122	1	1	1nk	1nk	3°	5°	6°	3.80
PERRY PILOT	(Dodson)	116	5	6	7½	8°	8°	8°	7°	24.85
BLUE SASH	(Smith)	107	11	10	10°	11	9°	9°	8nk	57.90
DOCKIE	(Bradley)	114	2	5	4½	4°	5½	7½	9°	19.05
CAL'S PET	(Claggett)	122	10	8	8°	9°	10°	10°	10°	22.55
SQUADRON	(Cherry)	105	9	4	5°	7°	11	11	11	5.95

EASY CHANCE, $18.60, $7.90, $5.90; ONE ONLY, $5.10, $4.00; BRIGHT REMARK, $7.70.

Pimlico Entries, Jockeys and Odds

Weather clear, track fast.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $2,000; special weights; maiden 3-year-olds.

Horse and Jockey	Wgt.	Odds
Baby Billy (Claggett)	118	30-1
Sibella May (Buxton)	110	4-1
Doc Adams (Greever)	118	15-1
Audible (Baouris)	113	3-1
Hayfield Nora (Bauer)	110	15-1
Flint (Arduini)	118	12-1
Charfoot (Wall)	118	20-1
Nu Ke (D.Scocca)	115	20-1
Goldies Honey (Bauer)	110	8-1
Gay Array (Cherry)	110	15-1
News Beat (Milesworth)	113	3-1

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $3500; allowances; 2-year-olds.

Middle Man (Milesworth)	109	10-1
Harrier (Snellings)	114	15-1
Cherie (Wood)	103	10-1
Jungle Call (McCreary)	111	20-1
Happy C. (Jemas)	114	20-1
Buy and Sell (Dodson)	114	8-5
Flying Weather (Covalli)	109	6-1
Dog O'Sullivan (Buxton)	106	12-1
Red Top (Dodson)	109	6-1
French Lure (Jemas)	117	10-1
Unequalled (Martin)	106	15-1
Ringstown (Cherry)	109	12-1

THIRD RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Brides Biscuit (Scawthorn)	113	10-1
Concordian (Jemas)	113	2-1
Land Cruiser (Wood)	117	12-1
Lictor (Cherry)	117	8-1
Rosario (Lazar)	119	6-5

FOURTH RACE—Two miles; purse, $10,000 added; Jervis Spencer Steeplechase Handicap, first division; 4-year-olds and upward.

†Royal Archer (McGovern)	138	8-2
Bill Coffman (Roberts)	136	15-1
Benekzar (Riles)	130	15-1
Greek Flag (Riles)	130	6-1
†Boojum (Magee)	141	3-1
Navigate (Russell)	132	8-1
†Rayiwyn (Kratz)	114	8-2
Rouge Dragon (Leonard)	154	3-1

Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.

FIFTH RACE—Two miles; purse, $10,000 added; Jervis Spencer Steeplechase Handicap, second division; 4-year-olds and upward.

Burma Road (Magee)	141	3-1
Lieut. Well (Riles)	134	15-1
Floating Isle (Cruz)	152	6-1
Kennebunk (Roberts)	135	20-1
Marcator (Owen)	153	8-5
†Chesapeake (McGovern)	135	6-1
†Great Flare (Kratz)	137	8-1

†Mrs. F. A. Clark entry.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $7500 added; Janney Handicap; all ages.

Quien Es (Breen)	114	8-1
Hasteville (Haskell)	118	8-1
Kopia (Snellings)	116	5-1
Director J. E. (Buxton)	110	10-1
Alexis (Scawthorn)	109	15-1
Sophocles (Martin)	117	10-1
Sollure (Wall)	109	15-1
†The Doge (Claggett)	119	3-1
Brookfield (Covalli)	122	8-5
†New Moon (Dodson)	126	3-1
†Pentagon and Straus entry.		

SEVENTH RACE—Six furlongs (chute); purse, $2500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Lovat (McCreary)	111	8-1
Sky Reaper (Erickson)	109	15-1
Bossiney (McCreary)	114	10-1
Tourist Pride (Haskell)	114	15-1
Orian (Scawthorn)	114	15-1
La Princesse (Luther)	111	10-1
Red Flare (Breen)	114	6-1
Avenue Bell (Dodson)	111	3-1
Be Courageous (Dodson)	117	8-2
Myth Man (Snellings)	114	10-1
Boat Man (F.A.Smith)	114	8-1
Phone Me (J.C.Gilbert)	109	8-1
Davit T. (Challis)	114	15-1

EIGHTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1800; 4-year-olds upward; claiming.

†Air Defense (Covalli)	117	10-1
Molasses Bill (Scocca)	116	6-1
Bomba Away (Lang)	111	4-1
Cute Eye (Cherry)	111	20-1
Shake Sir (Acosta)	111	10-1
†Brother Dear (Lang)	111	8-1
Unitran (Wood)	111	4-1
Chiff Chaff (Jemas)	119	6-1
†Balloter (Covalli)	114	10-1
River Bank (Bauer)	111	8-1
Titian (Bradley)	117	6-1
Bully Gusher (Bauer)	111	10-1
Col. Scott (Mairal)	111	20-1
Hazel W. (Snellings)	113	8-2
Quent Reynolds (Covell)	111	20-1
†Elcan (Lang)	114	12-1

†Hardesty and Johnson entry.
‡Leonard and Meyers entry.

Post Consensus

AT JAMAICA

1—Peter Bast, Valley Road, Cops.
2—SARGE, Darby Dingbat, Foresters entry.
3—Pacolet, Smart Stuff, G. I. Joe.
4—Bertie S., Bob Mann, Hitem.
5—Star Pilot, Marine Victory, Round View.
6—Black Swan, Bold Dan, Republican.
7—Strolling Doe, Turf R., Showtown.

AT PIMLICO

1—Foldie's Honey, Newsbeat, Flint.
2—Buy and Sell, Red Top, French Lure.
3—SUBBARDO, Concordian, Bridges Biscuit.
4—Rouge Dragon, Clark entry, Navigate.
5—Marcator, Floating Isle, Chesapeake.
6—Brookfield, Jo Agnes, Kopia.
7—Be Courageous, Avenue Bell, Locust.
8—Hazel W., Unitran, Bombs Away.

AT ROCKINGHAM

1—Nite Cries, Great Beyond, Big Thicket.
2—Pay Me, Bunny Hallow, Jackie Babe.
3—Voucher, Lost Gold, Two Kick.
4—Clairemont Miss, Picket Line, Fourth Estate.
5—Bonnie Scots, Ancipital, Tumult.
6—Side Arm, Sue V. Z., Dauntless Gal.
7—GOOBER LAD, Golden Thorn, Night Bomber.
8—Record Flight, Esta, Calvert.

Rockingham

By the Associated Press

1—5½; $3000; maiden 2-year-olds up.

Big Thicket	111 Turkey Feather 109
Pay Dealer	120 Ephriam 116
Great News	116 Sunny Betty 106
Down South	106 Swag 108
Big Jehu	106 Waiger 116
Pandome	115 Belco 120
Great Beyond	113 Duxiliy 116
Nite Cries	116 Sis Brownie 108

2—5½; $3000; 2-year-olds; claiming.

Sugar Hallow	106 Local Finance 111
Jackie Babe	108 Pay Me 120
Call Mother	116 Grand Surprise 112
Salpan	116 Tim B. 116
Unknown	115 Stage Line 113
Jackie Babe	120 Low Tension 111
Lawsuit Blue	113 Simont 113
Lusty Tidbit	113

3—5½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Taking Ways	106 Cuban Bomb 103
Valdina Idol	111 Chance Sord 108
Gay Flight	117 Two Kick 106
Call Gold	111 Lady Gremlin 106
Voucher	106 Nanny Bones 114
Mary Blood	114 Tony G. 115
Erindale Boy	111 Lady Golden 111
Hero	111 Bold Pat 111

4—4½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Rough Man	114 Icy Stream 114
Bonehead	111 Tee Midge 111
Twin Rock	111 Blenette 108
Carolina F.	109 Fourth Estate 113
Talentest	111 Picket Line 113
Anna Mullen	106 Claremont Miss 111

5—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Anstitial	117 Bonnie Scots 106
Nancy Mann	111 Tumult 111
Way Beyonsale	109 Maybe Miss 104

6—1 1-16; $2300; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Mahout	117 Side Arm 108
Diatribe	111 Fleet Sister 103
Quantine Gal	106 Sue V. Z. 114
Jadeo	114 Santa Candida 102

7—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Wild Summer	107 Old Faithful 105
Godiac Lad	115 Night Bomber 106
Conqueror III	116 Golden Thorn 123
Field Mate	111

8—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Record Flight	104 Snowline 111
Esta	111 Keep Bright 104
Calvert	114 Tosca 111
Patron Saint	117 Billie Day 108
Brake	103 Circus Flag 108

ROCKINGHAM SELECTIONS

1—Fairdome, Waiger, Big Thicket.
2—Fleetwing Sands, Bimbut, Jackie Babe.
3—Jadeo, Bonnie Scots, Lost Gold, Chance Sord.
4—Sunnyland, Picket Line, Fourth Estate.
5—Anstitial, Mayte Miss, War Delegate.
6—Side Arm, Sue V. Z., Masterlaine, Dauntless Gal.
7—Golden Thorn, Goober Lad, Wise Tiamsie.
8—PATRON SAINT, Snowline, Brake.

—Louisville Times (M).

1—5½; $2000; 3-year-olds; claiming.

Boxyard, 114 (Carroll)		12.60	5.20	3.60
Tombore, 111 (Heidinger)			3.30	2.40
Defense, 108 (McKeever)				4.60

Rare Mate, Rude Minx, No Bonnds, Dixie Band, June Dear, Quality Jane, Golden Cloth, Miss Wolverine.

2—5½; $2000; 2-year-old maidens; claiming.

Mary Rose, 106 (Scott)	14.00	4.40	2.80
Lemel, 110 (McKeever)		4.00	2.80
Crackshot, 118 (Stein)			3.20

Similar, New Party, Brown Cracks, Ellen Talbert, Pink Feather, Blind Boy, Tuxes Pals, Queen Isabelle, Birdie Tour.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $82.20.

3—5½; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Milk Bottle, 120 (Bettinger)		7.20	4.60	4.00
Frankie Rain, 111 (Frahm)		14.60	12.60	6.40
Middle Sun, 106 (Cha.Mlle)				8.40

Rockwell, Flagola, Smoothy, Over Ice Juanita M., Peraflame, Quick Baker, Brown Frame, Countess Play.

Good heat for first.

4—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Son of Sunset, 111 (Mazzoli)		5.80	5.00	4.40
Sunnie, 114 (Bettinger)			7.20	6.40
Chaser, 111 (Daniels)				4.20

Miss Warrior, Miss Wise Airport, Epicure, Miss Identity, Arbar Vita, War Artist, Cedi Bender, Free Ray.

5—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Peter Jones, 114 (Bettinger)		3.60	2.80	2.60
Flamerose, 115 (McKeever)			3.20	3.00
Airmont, 114 (Stein)				4.00

Carvallo, Iron Works, Cyrus J., Airy Govt Bust, Miss.

6—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Miss Wave, 111 (Martin)		7.00	3.00	2.80
Miss Bimbo, 114 (Scott)			3.60	3.00
Lucky Lad, 114 (Canning)				5.20

What a Play, Wise Chance, Mac O'Esprit, Dinner Pail, Sickle Bird.

7—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Ray Bomb, 118 (Breen)		10.40	3.80	3.80
The Gardener, 111 (Nadeau)			2.80	2.60
Gallant Blue, 118 (Martin)				5.00

Short Point, Toni Kurz, V Guy, Valdina Miss, Perfect Chance, Nashaway.

8—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Bonnie Bill, 111 (Bettinger)		26.20	12.40	9.40
Radiant Angel, 116 (Martin)			14.60	8.40
Blow Up, 109 (Kerr)				18.00

Alertness, Eleventh Hour, Dollar Bird, Chronic Madness, Over the Dam, Murat, Right Smile.

DAILY DOUBLE PAID $29.20.

1—5½; $2000; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

Milk Bottle, 120 (Bettinger)		7.20	4.60	4.00
Frankie Rain, 111 (Frahm)		14.60	12.60	6.40
Middle Sun, 106 (Cha.Mlle)				8.40

Rockwell, Flagola, Smoothy, Over Ice Juanita M., Peraflame, Quick Baker, Brown Frame, Countess Play.

Good heat for first.

2—5½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Son of Sunset, 111 (Mazzoli)		5.80	5.00	4.40
Sunnie, 114 (Bettinger)			7.20	6.40
Chaser, 111 (Daniels)				4.20

Miss Warrior, Miss Wise Airport, Epicure, Miss Identity, Arbar Vita, War Artist, Cedi Bender, Free Ray.

3—5½; $2200; 3-year-olds up; allowances.

Peter Jones, 114 (Bettinger)		3.60	2.80	2.60
Flamerose, 115 (McKeever)			3.20	3.00
Airmont, 114 (Stein)				4.00

Carvallo, Iron Works, Cyrus J., Airy Govt Bust, Miss.

4—1 1-16; $2200; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Miss Wave, 111 (Martin)		7.00	3.00	2.80
Miss Bimbo, 114 (Scott)			3.60	3.00
Lucky Lad, 114 (Canning)				5.20

What a Play, Wise Chance, Mac O'Esprit, Dinner Pail, Sickle Bird.

5—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Ray Bomb, 118 (Breen)		10.40	3.80	3.80
The Gardener, 111 (Nadeau)			2.80	2.60
Gallant Blue, 118 (Martin)				5.00

Short Point, Toni Kurz, V Guy, Valdina Miss, Perfect Chance, Nashaway.

6—1 1-16; $2000; 3-year-olds up; claiming.

Bonnie Bill, 111 (Bettinger)		26.20	12.40	9.40
Radiant Angel, 116 (Martin)			14.60	8.40
Blow Up, 109 (Kerr)				18.00

Alertness, Eleventh Hour, Dollar Bird, Chronic Madness, Over the Dam, Murat, Right Smile.

Jamaica Entries and Results

By the Associated Press

1—5½; $2500; maiden 2-year-olds; claiming.

Mary Lolee	110 Miami Moon 110
Det A.	110 Pete's Best 113
Queen of May	110 Chaddon Miss 116
Miss T.	110 Cops 116
Indian Plains	111 Dairy Dorrer 116
Black Ra	113 Luk O'Sullivan 110
Jet Plane	109 Hyp Hi 110
Cicada	110 Airmaba 116
Miss Brickeys	110 Or That 116
Valley Road	110 Rains Came 116

2—5½; $2300; 4-year-olds up; claiming.

†Darby Danju	111 †Valdina Rocket 106
Umbril	106 Sarpy 111
Topping	106 †Darby Dingbat 111
Junction City	106 Beyond Hope 116
†Valdina Loris	111 Flying High 104

†Darby Dan Farm entry.
‡F. Forestiere entry.

3—5½; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

G. I. Joe	108 Chez Queen 109
Colleague	112 Pacolet 108
Bright Scholar	112 Smart Stuff 107
River Crossing	109 Prize Teddy 107
Consegrande	112

4—1 1-16; $3500; 3-year-olds; allowances.

Bertie S.	114 Subdued 108
Bob Mann	111 Hitem 119
Sadie's Vixen	111 Concerto 113

5—1-70; $15,000; 2-year-olds; handicap.

Misleader	112 Round View 106
Let Me Thru	108 Star Pilot 126
The Problem	106 Matruh 120
Marine Victory	134 Cable 119

6—1 1-16; $3500; 4-year-olds up; allowances.

†Free Dutch	104 Smolensko 111
Weyanoke	106 Republican 111
Bold Dan	111 Grampy's Image 120
Black Swan	112 Gaytown 106
†Modest One	101 Ballwether 111

†Fleetway Stable and J. Restivo entry.

7

Mary Haworth's Mail

Should Girl Wed Fiance Who Was Untrue While Overseas? His Mistress Died in Childbirth; He Feels Lost to Decency

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Ann was engaged to Bill when he went overseas three years ago. They corresponded regularly except for one period when Bill stopped writing. Then he resumed after six months. Now he is home.

On his return he was short with Ann and glum most of the time. Ann made allowances and finally Bill told her the truth. Overseas he had lived with a French girl for more than a year and she had died in childbirth. He had become disgusted with himself and with Army men over there.

He doesn't feel good enough for an American girl who has been clean, and all he wants to do is retire from the world and write books. He went overseas believing in God and goodness and he has returned an unbeliever, disgusted with men and war and women of a certain sort.

Morally Good In Years Past

ANN was shocked to learn that Bill had fathered a child while engaged to her. His clean-living character was one reason why she loved him to start. She does not love him now; or, rather, she does not worship him as she once did, but feels a tie to him, hard to break. She is now 29 and rather anxious to marry, but is still holding out for a good—as well as intelligent and attractive—man. She is pretty, and capable of winning the love and admiration of other men.

I have thought it wise for her to keep on with Bill, but she thinks a break is best. Both come of Quaker stock and both were strictly reared, rigid moralists, not at all like most free-thinking, loose-living men and women today. Both held Freud in contempt. What is your advice in the situation? F. B.

Man's Bleating Is Contemptible

DEAR F. B.: To err is human, of course. And the temperament which makes great sinners is the self-same stuff that makes great saints, as in the case of Saul turned Paul. But I disagree with your advice to Ann to keep on with Bill, for this reason—he hasn't got what it takes, apparently, to pick himself and his tattered moral banner out of the muck into which he fell, strongly resolved to be cleansed and sin no more.

No doubt the French girl's death in childbirth has left a terrible weight of guilt on his conscience, to add to the guilt he incurred in deceiving Ann. And he has much reason to reproach himself, but remorse has no value when indulged for its own sake.

The true function of regret for mistakes is to goad the sinner into mending his ways. And this he will do, when outraged conscience has punished him enough,—provided, however, that he has a vital impulse toward righteous living; and provided, also, that there is enough good material in his character (despite much weakness) to sustain him in obedience to soul-satisfying standards, once he has learned his lesson.

Steer Clear Of Weakling

NOW, as I see Bill, he doesn't subscribe to these specifications. Rather, he is figuratively still lying on his back in the muck, howling bitterly, "I'm doomed to hell, so leave me lay." If and when he changes his position,—or so he prophesies,—it will be to retreat to a foxhole in civilian life and write about life in terms of hate. And that hate, of course, will be simply the spray of his own unrelieved self-loathing.

Ann deserves a better fate than playing Florence Nightingale to his weakness. And my advice to her is—break with him. Hold out for a strong (as well as straight-thinking and attractive) helpmeet.

M. H.

Mary Haworth counsels through her column, not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

British Ambassador, Wife, Hosts To Mortar Board Group Friday

By Genevieve Reynolds

Club Notes

The British Ambassador and the Countess of Halifax will be hosts at the first meeting of the season of Mortar Board Alumnae of Washington, Friday at 7:45 p. m. at the British Embassy. About 200 active and alumnae will be on hand to hear a talk on the "Postwar Economic Problems."

Mortar Board is a national honor society for college women. Representatives of 52 of the 78 collegiate chapters of Mortar Board make up the local alumnae group here.

Rosalie Leslie, assistant Dean of Women, Maryland University, is president of the District's unit. It is she who made arrangements for the get-together with the British envoy and his popular wife. Other officers include Mrs. Robert Stearns, vice president; Mrs. A. B. Christen, secretary, and Mrs. Joseph Craig, treasurer.

"Career Women's Day" will be observed by the Washington Soroptimist Club at its luncheon today, 1 p. m. at the Willard Hotel. Three angles of professional problems will be related by Miss Katherine Gibbs, architect; Miss Alma Cunningham, assistant manager, Washington office Laidlaw & Co., and Miss Mary C. Ahern, assistant treasurer, National Lumber Manufacturing Association. Jane Blakney arranged the program.

Also on the club's agenda for the day is a board of directors' meeting at 8 p. m.

Coming Events . . .

D. C. Alumnae of Salem College will honor Miss Lelia Graham Marsh, alumnae secretary who is coming from the college in Winston Salem, N. C., to speak to the local chapter, with a tea Friday, 5:30 to 7 p. m. at the 17th and K sts. YWCA. Mrs. Freeman Slye, secretary of Washington alumnae chapter, will receive guests . . . **Woman's Club of Kensington** will observe "Hospital Donation Day" at its dessert luncheon Friday at 1 p. m., at the home of Mrs. Lewis Meriam, 23 Washington st. Mrs. Hawthorne Arey will discuss work of nurses' aides in the hospital and Miss Ladie Gladwin will tell the need of a health center in Kensington . . . **Council of Jewish Juniors** will hold a Halloween dance taoday at 9 p. m. at the American Legion Club, 2437 15th st. nw. . . . The Garden Department of **Alexandria Woman's Club** will meet tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at 211 South St. Aspha st. . . . Victory Unit No. 4, **American Legion Auxiliary**, will meet Friday, 8 p. m. at the Legion clubhouse, 2437 15th st. nw.

Bits of This and That . . .

Mrs. Tobias Naftalin, president, Washington Chapter of Hadassah; Mrs. Joseph Mendelson, Mrs. Joseph Freedman and Mrs. Henry Freedman, have returned from Chicago, where they represented the local chapter at Hadassah's 31st convention. About 1000 delegates from the organization's 700 chapters and groups in the 48 States attended . . . **Wisconsin State Society's dance will not take place tonight as announced in The Post . . . Mu Chapter, Psi Lambda Tau sorority, will hold a bond rally dance November 10 at Hotel Shoreham. A free ticket will be given with each bond purchase . . . Miss Ruth Robinson was elected president of the Credit Women's Breakfast Club at a recent meeting. Other officers named include Miss Helen Rubinstein, vice president; Daris Long, recording secretary; Miss Mary Hardie, corresponding secretary, and Miss Beatrice Jenkins, treasurer. The club is composed of a group of women employed in credit work in the various Washington stores . . . Mrs. Parker Van Zandt spoke on "World Fellowship in the Air Age" at an all-day neighborhood conference held at the Baltimore YWCA . . . When Mrs. Truman was guest of honor at the Women's City Club's tea Sunday, members presented the First Lady with a hat made of orchids. The chapeaux of real orchids was especially designed for her . . . Mrs. W. M. Bane, 1504 Delafield pl. nw., has been making afghans for soldiers. She's eager to make many more provided some one will furnish yarn.**

Lovely to look at, delightful to wear, and easy to sew! Pattern 4523, slip and panties, cut to fit your figure without twisting or riding up. Pattern for embroidery included.

Pattern 4523: Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16, slip, 1⅞ yards 39-inch, panties, 1 yard.

Send 20 cents in coins for this pattern to The Washington Post, No. 131, Pattern Dept. P. O. Box 174, Station O, New York 11, N. Y. Print plainly size and style number, your name, address, zone.

Just Out—The new Anne Adams Pattern Book for fall and winter! Fifteen cents more brings you these smart styles for the whole family! Book includes printed instructions for making eight accessories: 3 hats, 3 bags, peplum, bedjacket.

A. A.

MRS. JOHN FITZPATRICK
. . . Bride's home scene of reception

Fort Myer Chapel Rites Unite Miss Sherman, John Fitzpatrick

In one of the most important service weddings of the season, Miss Elizabeth Ann Sherman, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Forrest Percival Sherman, yesterday became the bride of John Fitzpatrick.

The ceremony took place in the Fort Myer Chapel at 4:30 p. m. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white satin, designed with long sleeves and lace yoke. Her train-length veil of illusion was held with a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids, bouvardia and roses.

Miss Jean Gibbons, maid of honor, was costumed in white crepe with gold trim and carried American beauty roses. Bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Lou Miles, Jean Hollaway and Jody McConnell. They were attired in white and gold ensembles.

Following the ceremony a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents, where Mrs. Sherman received guests costumed in a floor-length fuchsia gown with matching feathered hat.

Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles, mother of the bridegroom, wore amber crepe. Assistants at the reception were Mrs. H. M. Martin and Mrs. Fitzpatrick Glaab.

The newlyweds left later on a wedding trip to Mexico City. The bride attended Holton Arms School. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a graduate of Loyola University of Los Angeles and the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service.

Survey Shows Ironing Boards Built Too Low

By Ida Jean Kain

According to a study made at the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, by Miss Elaine Knowles, ironing is such a back-breaking job mainly because ironing boards are not adjustable for individual heights.

Purpose of the study was to provide information concerning the effects of heights of the ironing board on the worker, and induce manufacturers to provide boards adaptable to the individual worker.

A survey of markets disclosed that among the models of ironing boards available, all were of a standard height 31 or 32 inches. But all women are not the same height and that's where the trouble comes in.

Twenty-three homemakers of varying heights were observed in their homes during one or more ironing sessions. A method of studying body proportions was established with the help of an anatomist and members of the United States Bureau of Home Economics, and the body proportions of these women varied so widely that no one height board could be expected to be right for all.

Full-length profile motion pictures were made of 11 women ironing at heights ranging from 31 to 35 inches. At the standard height, 31 inches, the worker had to bend over more and swayed far more often, trying to maintain posture, all of which is more tiring.

Well, let's all complain vigorously and demand ironing boards that can be adjusted to fit individuals heights. And why not for other working surfaces, too? If we could have the right height working surface for washing dishes, preparing vegetables, mixing doughs and such, think of the wear and tear on posture and energy that could be saved!

Nebraska Society Hosts at Dance

The Nebraska Society will hold a dance in the west ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel tonight. An invitation is being extended to the 5000 or more Nebraskans who are now living or working in Washington.

Senators Hugh Butler and Kenneth Wherry with Representatives Karl Stefan, Carl Curtis, Howard Buffett and A. L. Miller will be guests.

Sorority-Officer Dance

Xi Chapter of Phi Epsilon Sorority will hold a Halloween dance tonight at the Officers Club, 1400 New Hampshire ave. nw., from 9 until 12 o'clock, to which all officers are invited. This dance will be in charge of Miss Thurley Andrews. Music will be provided by the club orchestra.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Song for an Ostrich

I

Life's shaping up on every hand
Just like it was before,
The good old days of normalcy
Are having an encore.

II

There's butter in the restaurant,
The hot cakes get two pats,
Orange juice is in a nest of ice,
We're served like plutocrats.

III

The nylon hose are coming in,
(Their feel is most divine),
To get them now one only waits
An hour or so in line.

IV

The grocer's shelves are filling up
With tidbits grand for teas,
One of my friend's has even found
Some olives stuffed with cheese.

V

The butcher's case is beauteous,
There's beef and even ham,
I can dare to telephone and ask,
"Have you a nice leg of lamb?"

VI

I now can order whipping cream,
Wild rice to serve with game,
I hear there's lots of caviar,
(The Russians are to blame).

VII

The velvet ribbon's much improved,
I bought some for my throat,
But I may have to wait some time
For a lace trimmed petticoat.

VIII

Best proof that prewar life's returned
Is when I telephone,
All answers to my questions now
Come in a civil tone.

IX

Shop windows show the robe de style,
For decollete I have a yen,
And it will be quite nice to see
Men in white ties again.

X

Oh, soon we'll have an easy time,
And forgot the hard, hard years,
And go about our small concerns
Within our own safe spheres.

XI

I'm sure all will be right again,
Life feels so smooth and normal,
Among all people that I know,
That viewpoint's uniformal.

XII

Of course the world I cannot see
May be chaotic and bizarre,
But with things so very pleasant here,
Why should I look that far?

Army Cuts Red Tape For Service Wives

The Army Air Forces have announced that one more step has been taken to hurry service wives home once their husbands have been discharged.

Brig. Gen. Charles Born in charge of separations, headquarters, Continental Air Forces, stated that it will no longer be necessary for Wac wives to delay applying for their discharges while waiting to receive actual formal copies of their husbands' discharge certificates. All that a Wac now needs to start her on her way home is simply a copy of a confirming telegram addressed to her commanding officer from the agency separating her husband. It is expected that the innovation will cut several days from the time previously required for separation processing.

Visit in New York

Baron Jean de Lustrac, major in the French army, and Baroness de Lustrac have gone to New York and are at the St. Regis for a short stay.

Town Talk

By Eva Hinton

"WHAT is Felix carrying in his mouth?" said Stanley Woodward coming round the corner of the Woodwards' house down near Charlottesville.

"Something of mine, no doubt," I said lazily, not looking up from my book. I was comfortably sunk in a padded chair on the Woodwards' sunny terrace which looks out to the Blue Ridge Mountains and the wide countryside and I didn't want to move.

Besides I didn't really think that Felix HAD anything of mine. He had had my hat a good part of the morning while Mrs. Woodward and I had been visiting Monticello and now I was convinced that all my belongings were out of his reach or tied down.

Felix is a sleek and peppy Cocker puppy of a wicked shade of red. His full name is Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter Cadwallader Woodward but he never lives up to his name or to the distinguished reputation of the gentleman who lent it to him.

Suddenly Mr. Woodward said, and I detected relief in his tone." "It IS something of yours! It's your glasses-case!"

I became definitely interested, though the interest was less painful because I had the glasses safely on my nose.

Then followed the fascinating game which must be played in order to retrieve anything from Felix. Mr. Woodward and Felix pounced back and forth at each other with Felix gaining distance whenever it seemed advisable.

Mr. Woodward tossed a stick for Felix, hoping he would go for it and drop my property. Felix retrieved the stick but he also kept the glasses-case. He's unusually gifted about holding on to things!

Finally Mr. Woodward found one of Felix's most treasured bones on the grass. He pretended to gnaw it, (I sincerely hope he was just pretending because that bone had been treasured for a long time.)

This did the trick! Felix dropped his loot and jumped for the bone and, oh well, I'm grateful for the half of the case that is left!

WASHINGTON has been teeming with cocktail parties. Three in an afternoon is just nothing! The other afternoon there was cheer at the house of the Stephen Dorseys in Georgetown where they entertained for their house guests, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ferguson of Boston.

Mrs. Durham Wood was entertaining at her attractive miniature white brick house on Q st. The party was a house-warming and also a farewell to popular Brig. Gen. Charles Hayden.

Among Mrs. Wood's guests were Mrs. Loring Christie, Count Fumasoni-Biondi, the John Max-Mullers and Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Brandon Barringer.

THE Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Spruille Braden were guests of honor at Radio Analyst Edward Tomlinson's cocktail party at his Wardman Park apartment.

Admiral and Mrs. W. O. Spears came with their son, Lieut. Bill Spears, who has been a prisoner of the Japs for two years. Admiral and Mrs. Clark Woodward were making their last Washington appearance before going to Atlanta to live, the admiral having completed 50 years' service in the Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lyon were also there. He was overseas with the OWI and is doing a book about it, and others were George T. Summerlin, the Tom Blakes, Mr. and Mrs. William Phillip Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Briggs and George Creel.

Mr. Tomlinson recently has been awarded the romantic-sounding decoration, the Order of Southern Cross, by the Brazilian government.

Mrs. Burton Ranking Guest

Mrs. Harold Burton, wife of Justice Burton, was ranking guest at the luncheon yesterday given by Mrs. Oscar Bland and Mrs. Edward Everett Gann in compliment to Mrs. Arthur Johnson, Columbus, Ohio, who is visiting Mrs. Thad Brown.

Others in the company were Mrs. Owen Brewster, Mrs. Homer Ferguson, Mrs. Ralph Church, Mrs. William Doak and Mrs. Thad Brown.

Expect Big Crowd At Mercy House Food, Apron Sale

A large gathering is expected at the House of Mercy today for the annual apron and food sale which will be in progress from 11 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Tea will be served from 3:30 on with Mrs. Angus Dun and Mrs. Perry Heath officiating at the tea tables. Mrs. William D. Connor is chairman of the sale and vice chairman is Mrs. Charles W. Sheerin.

The food sale chairman is Mrs. W. F. M. Sowers, Mrs. F. DeCourcy Faust, Mrs. Harry Grant, Mrs. Chester Flather, Mrs. Lawrence P. White, Mrs. C. R. Agnew, jr., Mrs. Walter L. Heiberg and Miss Christine Owens.

Wiley-Norman Rites Read in Virginia

Miss Mary Lillian Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Norman, Haymarket, Va., was married October 24 to Lieut. Thomas E. Wiley, USAAF, Ashland, Ohio.

The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, Haymarket. Lieutenant and Mrs. Wiley will make their home in Columbus, Ohio.

Finnish Envoy, Admiral, Wife Share Honors

A welcome guest at Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hurja's dinner party which had been planned as a farewell to Admiral and Mrs. Clark Woodward, was the newly arrived Finnish Minister, Dr. Kalle T. Jutila, who is at the Statler Hotel temporarily.

Other guests at the party held at the Sulgrave Club were the Charge d'Affaires of Egypt, Anis Azer; the Naval Attache of the Swedish Legation and Mme. Angelin; Olavi Munkii, newly appointed First Secretary of the Finnish Legation; Senator Wayland Brooks, Representative Estes Kefauver, without Mrs. Kefauver, who is on a visit to her native Scotland; Representative and Mrs. Karl Mundt.

A special guest at the dinner was Mamdouh Bey Riaz, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian Diet, who was also a delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

Admiral and Mrs. Woodward will leave this week for their home in Atlanta.

Bettina Craig, Capt. Garvey Are Married

Autumn foliage decorated the Memorial Chapel at Army Medical Center last Saturday for the wedding of Miss Bettina Margaret Craig and Capt. James R. Garvey, USAAF.

The bride is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craig, this city, and Captain Garvey is son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Garvey, Cleveland, Ohio.

Officiating at the double-ring ceremony, which took place at 4 p. m., was Chaplain Don C. Stuart. Mr. Craig gave his daughter in marriage. She was attired in a period gown of heavy white satin fashioned with long fitted sleeves and court train. Her finger-top-length veil of tulle was held by a tiara of bouvardia and the prayer book she carried was adorned with a white orchid.

Mrs. E. T. Kirk was matron of honor for her sister. She wore green crepe, princess style, with short train, and carried an arm bouquet of yellow chrysanthmums and oak leaves. Her headdress was of small pompons. Bridesmaids were Mrs. A. A. Downs, in gold-color crepe, and Mrs. Downing L. Smith, wearing flame-color crepe.

Serving as best man was Lieut. Col. Walker L. Gilmer, and ushering were Maj. J. S. Wheaton, Capt. W. E. Purdy, Capt. Clement E. George and Capt. Downing L. Smith.

Following the ceremony, a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents.

The bride was graduated from Wilson Teachers College. Her husband is a graduate of Ohio State University and recently returned from overseas service.

Mrs. Wyatt Fetes Visitor

Mrs. Walter Wyatt was hostess at a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. George Brainard, Youngstown, Ohio, who with Mr. Brainard, official of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, is visiting here this week.

Guests at the luncheon which took place at the Wyatt home on Kalmia rd., included Mme. Wei, Mrs. Berendsen, wife of the New Zealand Minister; Mrs. Tom Clark, wife of the Attorney General; Mrs. William O. Douglas, Mrs. Bruce Smith, Mrs. A. C. B. Symon, Mrs. Trevor Hawkes, Mrs. P. A. Menon and Mrs. Thomas Montgomery daughter of Mrs. Brainard.

Ration Points

October 31, 1945

MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Stamps A-1 through E-1 good through tomorrow. Stamps F-1 through K-1 good through November 30. Stamps L-1 throuogh Q-1 good through December 31. Stamps R-1 through V-1 good through January 31. Stamps W-1 through Z-1 and green stamp N-8 became valid Thursday and remain good through February 28.

SUGAR—Stamp 38 good through December 31. Next stamp valid January 1.

Brooks
MRS. RUSSELL J. WILSON
. . . Is captain's bride

Mme. Pramoj, Mrs. Waters Say Farewell

Forewells are being said today to their many friends by Mme. Seni Pramoj, wife of the former Siamese Minister, now Premier of Siam; Mrs. Spencer Waters who is motoring up to New York where she's going to make her home, and the Countess Naselli, who is returning to her home in Mexico City after a short visit to her mother, Mrs. Harry Wardman.

Mme. Pramoj and her children are to take off by plane for the long journey to Siam and if all goes well will arrive in Bangkok next Monday. Mrs. Waters after many delays in moving her furniture, is actually off to join Mr. Waters, who has been in New York several weeks.

Already gone are Col. Felipe Munilla, former Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy and Senora de Munilla who have leased their apartment at Hotel 2400 for a period of five months. They expect to come back then for a long visit.

Thelma Pickett, Captain Wilson Repeat Vows

Lewis Memorial Church was the setting yesterday for the wedding of Miss Thelma Lee Pickett and Capt. Russell Jordan Wilson, AUS.

The bride is daughter of Mrs. Ellis A. Pickett and the late Mr. Pickett, this city, and Captain Wilson is son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Castle Rock, Colo.

Dr. R. Y. Nicholson officiated at the 8 p. m. ceremony, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Cromwell. The bride was given in marriage by Dr. Thomas J. Murphy, a family friend. She was attired in white satin, made with yoke of lace trimmed with seed pearls, and a flouffant skirt ending in court train. Her finger-tip-length veil fell from a Mary Queen of Scots headdress and she carried a bouquet of roses and orchids.

Matron of honor was Mrs. John Paul Sykes, costumed in turquoise crepe, matching sequin cap and carrying American beauty roses. Lieut. Stanley T. Krogstad served as best man and ushering were Capt. John Paul Sykes, Lieut. Joseph M. Smith and Lieut. Robert J. Horn.

A reception followed at the Admiral Club. The couple left later by plane for Denver and upon their return here will reside at 2736 Ordway st.

The bride attended George Washington University and received her degree at Southeastern University. Captain Wilson is a graduate of the Colorado School of Mines and a member of Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity. He recently returned to this country after serving overseas for 19 months as a combat engineer.

Reciprocity Luncheon

PEO reciprocity luncheon, with Chapter D. hostess, will be held in the YWCA Building, 17th and K sts. nw., Wednesday, November 7, at 12:30 o'clock. Round table meeting at 11 a. m. For reservations call Mrs. R. L. Cobb, Georgia 5436, before noon Monday.

C&B SAUCE
Adds tasty flavor to everyday dishes.
Keep it on the table at home. Ask for it at restaurants.
Made by CROSSE & BLACKWELL
Fine Foods Since 1706

ZERO HOUSEHOLD CLEANER
CLEANS LINOLEUM
QUICK-EASY
All you need is a cloth and ZERO
Less than 20¢ a quart at all grocers

adds flavor to every dish it touches
HEINZ 57 SAUCE
for fish, fowl, meats and economy meals

M-M-M AMAZING! say party crowds:
Sol Café
Party folks vote Sol Café the best drink of all. Serve it at your next bridge, poker or pinochle session. Made from a blend of the finest coffees combined with Dextrins, Maltose and Dextrose, it's instantly soluble. Made in a jiffy—no waste—no pots to clean. Costs less than 1¢ a cup.
Make Sol Café right in the cup—it pleases the most critical coffee drinker
Manufactured and Packed by Great Star Soluble Coffee Co., New York
Exclusive Distributors McCormick & Co., Inc. Baltimore 2, Md.

For Fairer Skin
MERCOLIZED WAX CREAM
Yes, Mercolized Wax Cream actually lightens the color of your skin, helps make it clearer and brighter. So if your skin looks dull, dreamed, or weathered, prove to yourself what just one jar of Mercolized Wax Cream will do for you. (Even lightens and fades stubborn freckles.) Your skin will feel smoother and firmer, your natural coloring lovelier, more transparent. It helps make and keep your skin looking as young and lovely as your skin can. Buy a jar today. Mercolized Wax Cream does more for your skin. Use only as directed.
Startle your skin to fresher loveliness with SAXOLITE ASTRINGENT.
Temporarily contracts loose surface skin, reduces pronounced of premature fine lines and wrinkles.

WHEN WITCHES RIDE HIGH ON HALLOWE'EN!
Breyers Ice Cream
Don't Miss Breyers Toasted Hazelnut Ice Cream. It's Really Super!

33 BLEACH
BEST QUALITY! LOWER PRICE

Ask Your Grocer for MONARCH BRAND
MONARCH COFFEE
500 Other MONARCH FOODS All Just As Good!

MORE FLAVOR . . . AROMA . . . COLOR IN THE CUP!
TETLEY TEA
SYMBOL OF QUALITY FOR OVER 100 YEARS

TERRY

I SUPPOSE YOU'VE HEARD ABOUT THE AMERICAN BASE BEING MOVED FROM THIS ISLAND? SO—YOU SINGLED COMPLETE, APRIL KANE!
SINGLED? THAT'S THE SECOND TIME YOU'VE BEEN RIGHT CRITICAL OF MY DOIN'S... I HOPED YOU MAKE YANKEE COL. CORKIN DISCREDIT—BUT IS ONLY YOU WHO LOOK FOOLISH!
YOU GOING TO HIT ME? NO—BUT I'M SWIFTLY RECALLIN' HOW YOU NUDGED ME INTO GETTIN' INTO THIS AWFUL MESS. BY GOSH COLONEL CORKIN! GET OUT!
THIS HOUSE BELONG TO ME! —ALL LEGAL—ONLY LOAN TO YOU! YOU GET OUT!

JOE PALOOKA

ROSIE'S GONE OFF TSCHOOL AN' PAPA WENT TO THE STORE. I HAD A AWFUL TIME GETTIN' 'IM OUTA THE HOUSE. I NEEDED FLOUR FER PIES
POOR POP HOW HE WANTED T'TALK.
TCH TCH I WOULD OF GONE, MOM.
I AIN'T HAD FLAP-JACKS LIKE THESE IN YEARS, MOM.
OH HE WON'T BE LONG, AN' YOU BOYS GOTTA HAVE PIES, HERE'S MORE FLAP-JACKS.
HOT DOG!
I GOTTA CALL FROM MIKE JACOBS... WANTA TALK?
NOPE.
I THOT NOT. HEY, STEVE, PASS TH' SYRUP

MARY WORTH

I'M GIVING A LITTLE DINNER TOMORROW, FLAME!--I'M SURE YOU AND GARRY WILL HAVE MUCH IN COMMON WITH SUE CAROL...!
I DON'T REMEMBER HER, MAMA!
SHE TEACHES ART IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL HERE!--AND I MUST HAVE HAL WINSTON, THE PRINCIPAL, NATURALLY!
NATURALLY?
I HAPPEN TO KNOW THEY'RE VERY MUCH IN LOVE, BUT OF COURSE, IN WILLOWBROOK, A PRINCIPAL CAN'T PAY ATTENTION OPENLY TO ONE OF HIS TEACHERS, SO...!
SO MAMA SPROUTS WINGS AND STRINGS HER LITTLE BOW? OKAY! GARRY AND I WILL MAKE LIKE LOVE BIRDS AND SET A GOOD EXAMPLE!

MYRTLE

LOOKIE, SAMPSON! I'VE GOT A NEW BOW AND ARROW AND A BOOK THAT TELLS HOW TO SHOOT IT!
HOLD THE BOW IN THE LEFT HAND. PLACE THE ARROW AGAINST THE STRING AND PULL BACK—
WAIT A MINUTE! DON'T SHOOT YET!
I ALWAYS FORGET YOU'RE LEFT-HANDED. NOW WE'LL START ALL OVER.

MICKEY FINN

DO YOU THINK HE'LL KEEP US IN HERE ALL NIGHT, JASPER?
I-I'M AFRAID HE WILL, SIR! H-HE HAS A VERY STRANGE SENSE OF HUMOR.
BUT WE'VE GOT TO GET OUT, JASPER! WE CAN'T LET MISS TITE KNOW THAT WE'VE BEEN DOWN TO HIS STUDIO!
I-I KNOW, SIR! A-AND IF SHE FINDS ME HERE WITH YOU, SHE'LL SUSPECT I TOLD YOU E-EVERYTHING!
WELL, WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO?
T-THERE'S ANOTHER WAY OUT—ANOTHER SECRET PANEL ON ANOTHER FLIGHT OF STAIRS—B-BUT—
NEVER MIND THE BUTS—JUST LEAD US TO IT!
Y-YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND, SIR! THE PANEL OPENS INTO MISS TITE'S BEDROOM!
!

DIXIE DUGAN

I DIDN'T KNOW "RACY-JACK" WAS IN THE FUR BUSINESS TOO
HE'S GOT HIS TOE IN A LOT OF DOORS
FURS INCORPORATED
MICKEY—I HATE TO SEE YOU GET MIXED UP WITH "RACY"
WHY?
WELL, ONCE YOU GET IN HIS CROWD IT'S DIFFICULT GETTING "OUT"—IF YOU GET WHAT I MEAN
OH, HONEY WAIT! A LITTLE WHILE LONGER—YOU'LL GET A GOOD PAYING JOB SOON
I—I CAN'T WAIT—WHERE ELSE WILL I MAKE $100 A NIGHT??
A HUNDRED BUCKS A NIGHT!!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

AFTER DRAGGING THE HALF-CONSCIOUS JOE TO HIS ROOM, DEADHEAD STARTS A SWIFT SEARCH OF THE LODGE DELEGATE'S BAGGAGE!
ONLY TWENTY BUCKS IN HIS JEANS!--THE JERK MUST HAVE MORE CASH SOMEWHERE!
RAILROAD DUCATS! ---THIS IS EVEN BETTER THAN DOUGH!
...FOR A CHICAGO TRAIN, LEAVING TONIGHT!--- I COULDN'T ASK FOR A BETTER BREAK!
?
HEY! W-WHO ARE YOU--? HELP! POLICE! THIEF!

WINNIE WINKLE

I'VE STUDIED SURVEYS AND CHARTS ON MATRIMONY, AND I FIND THAT MARRIAGE IS THE IDEAL STATE FOR A WOMAN!
AREN'T YOU OVER-OPTIMISTIC?
NO! IN MARRIAGE, A HUSBAND WORRIES ABOUT YOU - RIMS THE BILLS - GIVES YOU AN INCENTIVE TO GO ON! WHO ELSE COULD DO THAT?
ANY FINANCE COMPANY DOES THE SAME THING!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

KING, YOU WERE RIGHT... FOXY DID LEAD US TO THE RINGLEADER, BUT...
I WOULDN'T LIKE TO GO THROUGH THAT EXPERIENCE AGAIN!
NO! BILLY JUST MISSED BEING HANGED BY A MATTER OF SECONDS!
THE POSSE WOULDN'T LISTEN TO FOOTLOOSE AND ME... YOU GOT THERE JUST IN TIME!
UH-HUH-H! HUH-H-H-
HMM! THAT FALL MUSTA HURT KING BAD... HE SURE IS ACTIN' QUEER!

DONALD DUCK

YEP!
WAL NEIGHBOR, LEARNING T' WALK ON STILTS?
EXPECT T' MAKE A LIVING AT IT?
YEP!
Distributed by King Features Syndicate.
Y' GONNA CARRY A SANDWICH BOARD OR JOIN A CIRCUS?
NEITHER!
DONALD DUCK'S BARBER SHOP
VICTORY LOAN
Copr. 1945, Walt Disney Productions World Rights Reserved.

CRANBERRY BOGGS

MY PLAN IS WORKIN', HE'S PROPOSIN' AT LAST---
YES, CRAN, WILL I WHUT?
ER-ULP WILL YA BE M--- SAY-! DID YA HEAR THAT?
I DIDN'T HEAR A THING --FINISH WHUT YA WERE SAYIN' HURRY--
WHO'S THERE?
ER-??
OH-OKAY, BUT I WAS SURE I HEARD SOMETHIN' -- KANDY, WILL YA ----
A SEARCHLIGHT --WE BE FOUND! HOO-RAY!
OOOH DARN--

DOTTY

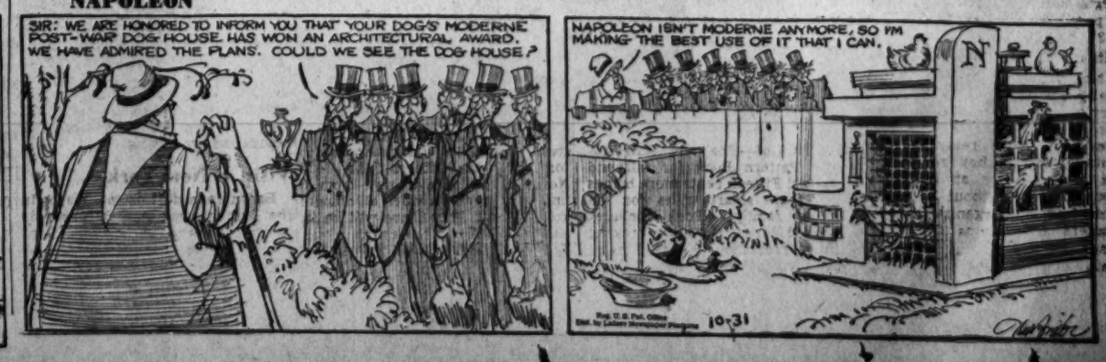
PENNY

DON'T TONG-A-LONG-KONG NOW, ELSA--FONG-A-TONG-HONG-E-RONG IS RIGHT HONG-E-RONG-E...
LOOK, WHAT IS THIS RONG-E-TONG NONSENSE?
OH, THAT'S ONG TALK, FATHER. ALL THE KIDS DO IT.
WHAT DOES IT MEAN? IT'S DRIVING ME MAD.
I DEFINITELY COULDN'T TELL YOU, FATHER. I MEAN IT'S A SECRET CODE. I'D BE ACTUALLY A QUISLING TO THE GANG.
JUST LIKE LIVING IN A CHINESE TALKIE.
OH, TONG-O-MONG-SONG IS VERY DEFINITELY A DONG-RONG-I-RONG

SUPERMAN

-THIS BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE NOW IN ASHES. YES, FOLKS, SUPERMAN HAS JILTED LOIS LANE AT THE ALTAR!
JUST LIKE YOU ALWAYS TELL POP YOU SHOULD'VE DONE TO HIM, HUH, MAW?
CLOSE YOUR MOUTH, STANLEY!
SEVEN HUNDRED GROSS OF UNSOLD LOIS LANE SWEATERS! WHAT'RE WE GONNA DO WITH 'EM NOW?
QUIT WORRYIN', J.G. WAIT'LL THAT BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT BREAKS. THEY'LL SELL LIKE POPCORN AT A CARNIVAL!
SO, GIRLS, WE MUST APPROVE SUPERMAN'S WISE DECISION TO REMAIN SINGLE. AFTER ALL, HE'S A SYMBOL, A PUBLIC FIGURE, AND, IN A SENSE, HE SHOULD BELONG TO ALL OF US!
AMALGAMATED WOMEN'S CLUBS OF METROPOLIS

NAPOLEON


SIR: WE ARE HONORED TO INFORM YOU THAT YOUR DOG'S MODERNE POST-WAR DOG HOUSE HAS WON AN ARCHITECTURAL AWARD. WE HAVE ADMIRED THE PLANS. COULD WE SEE THE DOG HOUSE?
NAPOLEON ISN'T MODERNE ANYMORE, SO I'M MAKING THE BEST USE OF IT THAT I CAN.
N

Today's Radio Programs

THE WASHINGTON POST
Wednesday, October 31, 1945

WEDNESDAY — WASHINGTON — E.S.T.

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Prelude, 6:05-7, Town Clock (Trafton Robertson), 7:10-9, David Wilts, 7:45, News, 6, 7, 8:30.	Bill Herson, 6-9. News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8:30, World Round-up, 8, Weather, 6:30.	Top o' the Morning, 5:32, News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 8:55, Musical Clock, 6:05, Paigas, 8:30.	News, 6, 7, 8, Jerry Strong, Wake Up With WINX, 6:05-9.	Wake Up at 6, Mike Hunnicut, 7-9; News, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15.	Corn Sauzazing Time, 5:45-6:45, News, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, Godfrey, 7-9:45, Mahoney, 7:40.
9	:00 Breakfast Club :15 " " :30 " " :45 " "	Fun and Folly With Ed East and Polly News; Holly Wright Broadway Melodies	News; Musical Clock Texas Rangers Marshall Adams	News; Music In Al Music in the Air, Musical Reveille	Clean Up Quiz Open House What's New Songs for the Service	News; Godfrey Arthur Godfrey " " Home Service Daily
10	:00 My True Story :15 " " ; News :30 Church Hymns :45 Listening Post	Robert St. John Lora Lawton Road of Life Joyce Jordan	News, Billy Repaid Faith in Our Time Tommy Johnson Plays	News; Music Hall Music Hall " "	Bing Crosby Open House News; Open House Open House	Valiant Lady Light of the World Evelyn Winters Bachelor's Children
11	:00 Breakfast With :15 Tom Breneman :30 Ruth Crane :45 " "	Fred Waring " " Barry Cameron David Harum	News; Cecil Brown Elsa Maxwell Take It Easy Time Letters to Lindlahr	News; Symphony Strauss' "Don Quixote" (Ormandy)	Blessed Eventer Tuffy Topics Prize Show Prize Show; News	Amanda Second Husband A Woman's Life Aunt Jenny
12	:00 News, Evans :15 Ted Malone :30 Glamour Manor :45 " "	News; Improvisations Look to This Day Matinee Today " "	News; Wm. Lang Morton Downey Richard Maxwell Swing Time	WINX News Movie Snapshots The Latin Touch Luncheon Lyrics	Password Please " " News; Missing Persons Personal Problems	Kate Smith Speaks Big Sister Helen Trent Our Gal Sunday
1	:00 Baukage Talking :15 Constance Bennett :30 Music Box :45 (Trafton Robertson)	Nancy Osgood " " Herson in Person Morgan Beatty	News; Billy Repaid Luncheon with Lopez Easy Rhythm John J. Anthony	News; Music Musical Bouquet Navy Band "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Life Can Be Beautiful Ma Perkins Margaret Macdonald Young Dr. Malone
2	:00 " " (Ida Clark) :15 " " :30 The Fitzgeralds :45 " "	Guiding Light Today's Children Woman in White Church Hymns	News; Cedric Foster Jane Cowl Queen for a Day " "	News; Rhythm Spotlight on Rhythm Walter Salb, Organist " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Two on a Clue Perry Mason Rosemary Tena and Tim
3	:00 Accent on Music :15 " " " " :30 Ladies Be Seated :45 " " " "	Woman of America Ma Perkins Pepper Young's Family Right to Happiness	WOL Open House (Russ Hodges, Dale Morgan; Variety, Sports, Music, News)	News; Tea for Two Tea for Two " " " Gen. G. B. Chisholm	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	Aunt Mary Janica Grey News; Bob Evans Easy Aces
4	:00 Jack Berch Show :15 Accent on Music :30 News; Evans :45 Hop Harrigan	Backstage Wife Stella Dallas Lorenzo Jones Young Widow Brown	Erskine Johnson WOL Open House " " " " "	News; Band Wagon Band Wagon Jam for Supper " "	All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman All Sports Parade Tony Wakeman	G.E. House Party " " ; News Stump Us Club " "
5	:00 Terry & Pirates :15 Dick Tracy :30 Jack Armstrong :45 Tennessee Jed	When a Girl Marries Portia Faces Life Just Plain Bill Front Page Farrell	News Superman Captain Midnight Tom Mix	News; Music Hall Music Hall " " " "	Band of the Day Sinatra vs. Crosby News; Theater of the Air	March of Science " " News; City Desk Factfinder
6	:00 Evans; Agronsky :15 Kenny Baker; Sports :30 Earl Godwin :45 Singing Sam	News, Leif Eld Musicade " ; Bergman Lowell Thomas	News; Music So the Story Goes Johnson Family Russ Hodges	WINX News Cleanup Time, Stroog Bob Wolff, Sports Dinner Date	Melody Lane " " Sports Roundup Supper Club	Mahoney; Costello Jimmy Carroll Sings "6:30 Show" News; Harsch
7	:00 Headline Edition :15 Raymond Swing :30 Lone Ranger :45 " "	Chesterfield Club News of the World Man at a Grand H. V. Kaltenborn	Fulton Lewis, Jr. Symphonic Swing Frank Singisar, News Inside Sports	News; Music Ed Hart, UNRRA Walter Salb, Organist " "	Romantic Rendezvous Roosevelt Hotel Orch. News with Austed Alice Lane	Hommie and the Men Vic and Sade Ellery Queen " "
8	:00 Lum 'n' Abner :15 J. F. Hagan :30 Fishing and :45 Hunting Club	Mr. and Mrs. North " " " " Sigmund Romberg " "	Enric Madriguera Furs on Parade Fresh-up Show " "	News; Music Book Reviews Town Opera House " "	News; Army Band Army Band Hour News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Jack Carson Show " " Dr. Christian " " ; News.
9	:00 Herald-Tribune :15 Forum :30 Pages of Melody :45 " "	Eddie Cantor Show " " Mr. District Attorney " "	News, G. Heatter Real Life Stories Spotlight Bands Louis Armstrong	News; Music Hallowe'en Program " " " "	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe 1450 Club Jackson Lowe	Frank Sinatra " " Ann Sothern in "Maisie"
10	:00 David Harding, :15 Counter Spy :30 Post Parade; Music :45 Janet Flanner	Kollege of Musical Knowledge " " " "	N. Y. Herald Tribune Annual Forum Quiz of Two Cities " "	News; Dance Music Starlight Quartet Bronze News Review The Drifter	News; 1450 Club Jackson Lowe News; Super Session Super Session	N. Y. Herald Tribune Annual Forum Andrews Sisters " "
11	:00 News, Evans :15 Hour of Dreams :30 " " " :45 " " "	News, Music Richard Harkness C. M. H. (Tribute To Desmond Duss	Voice of Washington Fulton Lewis, Jr. Moonmist (Poetry, Songs, Organ) News	WINX News Musical Roundup Traffic Court " "	MacFarlane, News Time Out " " " "	News; Daly & Severeid Arch McDonald's Moonlight Featura Story

W3XO—F. M. 43200 K.C.

7:00 p. m.—Across the Footlight
7:15 p. m.—
7:30 p. m.—Walter Salb
7:45 p. m.—
8:00 p. m.—News
8:10 p. m.—Dance Time
8:30 p. m.—Melody Parade
8:45 p. m.—
9:00 p. m.—Easy Listening
9:15 p. m.—
9:30 p. m.—
9:45 p. m.—
10:00 p. m.—News,
10:05 p. m.—Concert Hour
10:30 p. m.—
10:45 p. m.—

BOOK REVIEWS AND INTERVIEWS

Your opportunity to know what is going on in the literary world.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8:15

WINX—1340 on your dial

THIS IS THE 41ST OF A SERIES

The German Economic Peace

HARD, SOFT... *or* WORKABLE?

IT is not surprising that difficulties are being encountered in spelling out the detailed terms of the German economic settlement.

The problem is exceedingly complex. The German economy is more or less inextricably bound up with the economy of continental Europe. Before the war that area—excluding the United Kingdom, Ireland and Russia—accounted for approximately one-fourth of the world's production, and for more than thirty-five per cent of world import and export trade. Germany's production constituted almost one-third of the output of continental Europe. It is obvious that the decisions we make now concerning the future German economy will exert profound influence not only upon the economy of Europe but also upon that of the world. It is clearly not practicable to plan for an expanding world economy unless provision is made for Europe generally to share in the development.

Despite the magnitude and complexity of the problems involved, it is crucial that we and our Allies come to swift and decisive agreement. Such agreement is important both to world economic reconstruction, and as a demonstration that those who won the war can reach accord on the terms of world economic rehabilitation.

We shall accomplish little if we continue to debate in terms of *adjectives*. Yet most of the public discussion to date has centered around whether or not the economic settlement with Germany should be *hard* or *soft*. To make progress we must focus instead upon *objectives*. A good program is one that will promote our objectives—a bad program is one that will not.

WHAT ARE WE TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH?

Upon the economic objectives of the German peace settlement there is little fundamental debate. This is demonstrated by reference to a number of documents of recent release—the United States Directive to General Eisenhower of April 1945, the Report of the Tripartite Conference at Berlin of July, the Report of the American Advisors to the Office of Military Government of September. The latter document stresses fundamental difficulties in developing a practical program for carrying out the objectives of the other two, but it does not question their formulation of aims.

What are the objectives that we are seeking to forward:

1. The disarmament of Germany.
2. The elimination of German industries devoted primarily to armament production.
3. The assessment of reparations to compensate those nations which have suffered losses from German aggression through direct war destruction and through the German policy of confiscating industrial equipment to her own use.

HOW FAR ARE WE AGREED ON PROCEDURE?

There is also a wide measure of agreement upon detailed procedure for carrying out these objectives. No one, of course, questions the policy of confiscating German arms. Equally, there is agreement that German industry devoted directly to the production of war equipment should be confiscated or destroyed, and that control measures should be instituted and sustained to prevent her from reconstituting such industries in the future. Since it is not practicable to prevent aircraft production and shipbuilding from being diverted to military use, these industries are included in the armament category. And similar reasoning generally extends the list of prohibited industries to ball bearings and abrasives.

There is an additional category of German production which all of the Allied powers agree should be uprooted and permanently barred. It embraces all economic activity which prewar Germany cultivated on an uneconomic basis through subsidy and other protection for the prime purpose of developing a self-sustaining economy to support aggressive war.

The major elements in this category are not difficult to define. A great German industry for the synthetic production of gasoline and other oil products from coal never operated upon an economic basis. The cost of such fuel products to prewar Germany averaged almost four times what it would have cost her to buy petroleum products in the world market. It is doubtful whether these plants could be operated postwar at a cost much below three times the world market price for competing petroleum products.

A similar situation applies to German synthetic rubber production. In an attempt to free herself at least partially from dependence upon supply lines, she produced synthetic rubber at a cost at least double the world market purchase price. Similarly, she protected or otherwise subsidized a considerable agricultural production, particularly in grains, for which her lands were so ill suited that Germans had to pay for German-grown wheat from three to four times the world market price.

These are merely outstanding examples. The maintenance of such activities in Germany constituted a drain upon the German economy rather than an advantage other than that of preserving a self-sufficiency necessary for war. Hence their elimination is clearly indicated, and generally subscribed to, though the job of defining a complete list is far from easy.

Unfortunately, this total catalogue of agreed-upon measures is not sufficient to provide either adequate security against a resurgence of German militarism or satisfactory restitution to her European neighbors for Germany's ruthless destruction of their industrial plant and equipment. To serve these two ends it is necessary to cut down the margin of German dominance in heavy industry—in steel, in electric power, in machine tools, and other industrial equipment. Unless such steps are taken, Germany will emerge from the war with sufficient industrial power to provide a continuing and perhaps uncontrollable military threat; and we should be perpetuating a dominance that was developed, as a matter of German strategy, far beyond the requirements of her civilian domestic markets or the export potentials of normal trade.

WHAT IS THE AREA OF DISPUTE?

German steel capacity was built to a wartime peak of twenty-four million tons a year. Before the war she had accumulated a store of machine tools greater than that of the United States, and her present stock of some four or five million tons of such tools is second only to ours. There is little debate over the necessity and justice of cutting down the margin of German dominance in heavy industry, particularly since it was built to its current levels through aggressive economic warfare to serve as an instrument of actual warfare. It is recognized, too, that in this sector of the German economy will be found the most useful reparations in kind for the countries damaged by German aggression.

The question is how much heavy industry and electric power equipment should be taken from Germany and transferred to others. The Russians, having experienced colossal war damage, are demanding very severe assessments. They talk of reducing postwar German steel capacity to three million tons annually.

The United States inclines to assessments in this field of less extreme dimension—we have suggested leaving in Germany an annual steel capacity of from seven to ten million tons. We naturally are concerned lest action be taken that will cause a complete breakdown of the German economy. If this should happen while we maintain occupational forces there, we should feel responsible for seeing that the Germans within our jurisdiction are provided with at least the means for subsistence. Furthermore, both we and the British know that in the long run our peoples will not support control measures over Germany which go beyond our concepts of reasonable fairness consistent with security requirements.

It is no part of our intention, as has been suggested by some, to provide for a German economy that will serve as a buffer against Russian expansion. We know, however, that our weakest course would be to commit ourselves now to continuing control measures which our people would later repudiate as falling outside democratic concepts of justice. On this issue we cannot, and should not, compromise.

HOW CAN WE RESOLVE OUR DIFFERENCES?

The best chance for resolving the differences which have appeared between the Russian position on the one hand and the American and the British position on the other lies in making a sharper distinction than has appeared in current discussion between long-term and short-term control decisions. All of us are agreed upon the policy of wiping out German military production and that part of German economic activity which has been run at economic loss to provide for a national self-sufficiency useful only for war purposes. But we are unwilling to enter into long-term commitments for holding down those parts of the German economy that do not constitute a war threat. That would unduly penalize future generations of Germans and drag down the whole economy of continental Europe.

It should be possible to reach agreement that measures for cutting down German heavy industries and power-generating facilities are immediate measures, and that no attempt will be made to sustain such controls over an extended period. If part of the German establishment in these fields is transferred to countries whose manufacturing resources have been damaged by German aggression, it can serve the purpose of effecting a reasonable balance without destroying utterly incentives for a new generation of Germans to improve by peaceful methods their status in a peacetime world.

Such a program is consistent with the concept of building a healthy and balanced European economy in which general economic interdependence provides one of the essential safeguards against a resurgence of German militarism. We must still face the problem of agreeing upon how far the non-armament segments of German industry can be cut back at the present juncture without leading to disastrous breakdown with its resultant chaos. Such definition, though formidably difficult, should not be beyond the capacities of the nations whose combined might brought victory, and who have the strongest of incentives for devising a lasting peace.

The key to agreement lies in each of us doing his best to understand the position of the other. Russia must recognize that we cannot get our people to subscribe to the permanent repression of a European economy which would deny to millions of people any hope of normal economic betterment. We should try to understand Russia's conviction that she is entitled immediately to reimburse herself for her war losses by drawing upon the German industrial establishment that still exists. It will help to resolve our differences if we separate in our thinking steps that require permanent controls from those which are merely temporary expedients.

Neither of us will be forwarding our ultimate and common objectives if we impose controls that blight the development of so large and important a segment of the world as continental Europe. In such a blight lies the germ of a Third World War.

James H. McGraw, Jr.
President McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, Inc.

McGRAW-HILL

PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
330 WEST 42ND STREET
BOOK COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK (18), N. Y.

THE McGRAW-HILL NETWORK OF INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION:
American Machinist • Air Transport • Aviation • Aviation News • Bus Transportation • Business Week • Coal Age • Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering • Construction Methods • Electrical Contracting • Electrical Merchandising • Electrical West • Electrical World • Electronics • Engineering & Mining Journal • E. & M. J. Metal and Mineral Markets • Engineering News-Record • Factory Management & Maintenance • Food Industries • Mill Supplies • Power • Product Engineering • Textile World • Wholesaler's Salesman

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL BEST SELLERS FROM THE McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY:
Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers
Colvin and Stanley's American Machinists' Handbook
Lasser's Business Executive's Guide • Crocker's Piping Handbook • Terman's Radio Engineering Handbook • Hill and Hook's Management at the Bargaining Table
IMPORTANT NEW WHITTLESEY HOUSE BOOKS:
Adria Locke Langley's A Lion is in the Streets
McNaughton and Hehmeyer's This Man Truman • Bellamy Partridge's January Thaw
Dr. Tan Pei-ying's The Building of the Burma Road

BUSINESS PUBLISHERS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, AN AFFILIATE, PUBLISHERS OF BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL MAGAZINES FOR LATIN AMERICA, AND OVERSEAS CIRCULATION